THE SCHOOL-MASTER TO THE ART OF STENOGRAPHIE.

Explayning the Rules, and teaching the practise thereof, to the understanding of the meanest capacitie.

Written by

IOHN WILLIS Batcheler in Diuinitie.

Allowed according to order.

Rectum est sui index, & obliqui.

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To the Reader.

FOr as much as there was neuer yet set forth any exact methode, for the learning of the Art of Stenographie, *and that by reason thereof meaner capacities were discouraged from medling with it, through I know not what conceipted hardnesse supposed to be therein: I haue therefore thought good, (courteous Reader) to publish this booke, which I call,* The Schoole-maister to the Art of Stenographie: *because not onely it giueth direction vnto such as professe the teaching of this art to children, (whose capacity reacheth not to learne it of themselues) what method they should vse in teaching them: But it may also of it selfe very well serue, in steed of a Schoole-maister to such as are of ripe yeeres, very sufficiently to enforme them in the full and perfect knowledge of the Art, and to furnish*

them with such directions for the studie and practise thereof, as if my selfe were present with them, I could giue no better. For which cause, I haue framed the booke Dialogue-wise, as a speech betweene the Master and the Scholler, that I might the more orderly, and briefely propound and answer all doubts, which I did coceine might come into the minde of a learner to aske. I haue also made every chapter of this Dialogue, to answere every chapter of The booke of Stenographie, number for number, that both may be the better compared together.

Now the order which I would aduise you to follow that intend to learne this art, is this. First reade leasurely and with good heede, the chapters of the booke of Stenographie, in order as they lye: beginning with the first first, and so going on with the rest; conferring diligently all the examples of euery chapter with their

rules. And after you haue practized any chapter in the booke of Stenographie, reade also the Dialogue made vpon the same chapter, conteyned in this booke, that hereby you may the more throughly vnderstand the whole chapter: and be sure that you perfectly vnderstand the former chapters before you proceede to them that follow. For the chapters following do so depend vpon the former, that they cannot well be vnderstood but by them. And where you finde any examples in this booke subiected to any rule that are to be characterred, character them your selfe as well as you can, first in a little paper booke prouided for that purpose: and when you haue characterred them your selfe, examine them with the same words, as they are written in one of these bookes, readie characterred: and thereby correcte your faultes in writing, if you haue made any, before you leaue that rule to go

to the next. And in this manner proceede from rule to rule, the whole booke through, till you haue truely Characterd all the examples therein. Which done, then character one of these bookes printed in blankes, with your owne hand, as curiously as you can, that so you may haue a booke of your owne Charactering; And if you thinke fitt to add any more examples to them which I haue given, there is space enough of cleane paper left after the seuerall kindes of examples, to writ them in. Lastly, character all those hundred exemplarie sentences in the last chapter of the booke of Stenographie, examining every sentence one by one as you writ them, with them as they are there printed vpon copper, and correct thereby, the errors you make, if you shall commit any: and after this, you may very well vndertake to write the psalme booke in English meeter, and to take ser-

mons

mons with your penne. And thus if you ſhall ſettle your ſelfe throughly to the ſtudy and practiſe of this Art, in ſuch maner as I haue directed, but for the ſpace of one weeke together, you ſhall (by Gods helpe) in ſo ſhort a time obteyne not onely the perfet theorie of this Art, but ſome reaſonable good practiſe thereof, without any other Schoole-maiſter then this booke. For I haue not omitted to my remembrance, ſo much as one word in the examples of this booke, concerning the writing whereof any queſtion may be made, but haue of purpoſe inſerted all the hardeſt words I could find, among the reſt: And all doubts which I ſuppoſed might trouble a learner are in this booke ſo fully anſwered, as I doubt not, but whoſoeuer ſhal with the indifferẽce of ſound iudgmẽt conferr this art, as it is now explained, with any other forme of ſhort writing practiſed by others, yea although hebe ſomwhat foreſtalled with

with prejudice against this Art) *he shall find himselfe abundantly satisfied, and be moued freely to acknowledge and confesse, that this forme of* short *writing, is of all others most short for the writing, most faire for the characters, most easie to be red at any time after, most agreable to reason, and least charging the memorie, and consequently the most profitable and best for vse, that can be followed.*

I. W.

THE SCHOOL-MAISTER to the Art of STENOGRAPHIE.

Chap. 1 Concerning the vse of the Art of Stenographie.

Scholer.

SIR, *I vnderstand, that you are the Author of the booke called,* The Art of Stenographie; *And because it is my presumption, that you are therefore best able to furnish me with instructions, for the vnderstanding and practise thereof, I am now come vnto you with desire of your helpe and furtherance therein. For I would gladly become your scholler in that Art.*

Maister

Maiſter In good time Sir: You are welcome. I confeſſe indeede I publiſhed *The Art of Stenographie*, yet am I no profeſt teacher thereof nor intend to be, notwithſtanding for this once, I am content to put vpon my ſelfe the perſon of a ſchoolemaſter, and to giue ſatiſfaction to your demaundes. firſt therefore, I would know whether you haue alreadie red ouer the whole booke of *The Art of Stenographie*, and ſet downe in writing all your doubtes & queſtions touching the ſame, wherein you deſire to be reſolued. For if I ſhould teach the Art, that ſhould be the firſt thing, which I would deſire my ſcholler ſhould doe, before I tooke in hand to teach him, leſt otherwiſe I might goe about to enfourme him that, which hee knoweth alreadie, which were needleſſe.

Scho. *I haue alreadie red the*

booke

booke throughout, and set downe all my doubtes, and brought them with me.

Ma. It is well done. Propound then your questions in order, and I am readie to answere them.

Sch. *First, I pray you, what doth the word* Stenographie *signifie.*

Ma. Stenographie signifieth a compendious writing, or writing within a narrow roome or compasse, by which name I cal this Art, because al the preceptes thereof are referred hereunto. For by the rules of this Art, that may be written in one quarter of a sheete of paper, which being written at large would take vp a whole sheete: As you may plainely se by the sentences printed in Stenographical characters at the end of that booke, which you shall finde to answere the proportion I speake of, if you compare any sentence of that

which

which is there written, with your owne writing of it at large. Now this manner of writting taking vp ſo narrow a roome, muſt needes be verie profitable: Firſt, for writing marginall notes, & interlineations where they are needeful. Secondly, for noting ſermons, reportes, oraſions, or any ſpeech. Thirdlie, for ſpeedie writting out of any thing, whereof we deſire to haue a copie. Fourthly, for the penning of any fyt ſpeech which is to be deliuered in publick. I might adde alſo a fifte commoditie which it hath, no leſſe then the greateſt of the reſt: namely that it is exceeding profitable for the committing of a long ſpeech quicklie to memorie, if certaine rules be obſerued withall, in the writing of it, which becauſe I hold not fo fit to be publiſhed, I will here paſſe ouer.

Sch. *That which you are vnwil-*

ling

ing to publish, being a matter also out of mine element, I am not desirous to know. And therefore I will (if you please) go forward with my questions.

Ma. With a very good wil, Sir; I pray you doe.

Scho. *May we be able to take any mans speech* verbatim *by this Art?*

Mai. No. If the speaker be of a tractable & sober deliuery, we may write after him *verbatim*: if he be slow of speech, we may write faster then he can speake: but if he be of a swift volubilitie of tongue, then we cannot doe it; but must omit all needlesse and superfluous phrases, and content our selues to take the substãce of his speech, writing only those words, which are most essenciall to every sentecne; (such as for the most part are verbes & substantiues,) leauing space also sometimes, for the later part of sentences which we are constrained to omit, through

through our haſtening to write that which next we heare; Which parts of ſentences, ſo left vnwritten, muſt be ſupplyed immediately after the ſermon or ſpeech is ended, whiles all the paſſages thereof are full in minde.

The ſecond Chapter concerning Characters.

Scholer.

IN the fourth ſection of the ſecond Chapter, I find that you affirme, that G hath ſometimes the ſound of I the Conſonant: But ſhew not what ſound I hath when it is a vowell, and what ſound, when it is a Conſonant, I pray you therefore ſhew me the difference.

Mas. I omitted the ſhewing of that, becauſe I thought that no man would learne the Art of ſhort writing, which was not able to diſtin-

guiſh

guish betweene vowells and consonantes. But to your question. *I* and *V* onely of all the letters are both vowels and consonants. *I* when it is a vowell hath alwayes the same soũd which it hath in these words, [*In, writ, Die,*] when it is a Consonant, it hath the same sound, which it hath in these wordes [*Iarre, Iew, adiourne.*] Likewise also *V* when it is a vowell, hath alwayes the same soũd, which it hath in these words [*vnto, vnne, sue.*] when it is a consonant, it hath the same sound, which it hath in these words. [*vaine gine, louing.*] So that the letters *i* & *v*, haue manifestly eeh of them two distinct soundes, and ought therefore eeh of them to be expressed by two distinct Characters. And hence it is, that the most curious Printers of later times, obserue this difference, expressing *i* the vowell by this character (*i*), *I* the consonant

nant by this (j), u the vowel by this (u), & v the consonant by this (v)

Scho. *In the end of the chapter, you haue for the better remembrance of the alphabet of characters, (as you say) contracted them all into six figures. But in myne opinion, these figures would haue giuen a better help to the memory, if the letters contained in them had followed one an other alphabetically. As for example: if these other letters, included in the first figure* [ ] *were vsed for the 4 first letters a, b, c, d. These 4 included in the second figure* [ ] *for the 4 next letters e, f, g, h. These 4 conteyned in the third figure* [ ] *for the 4 next letters, i the vowel, j the consonant, k and l, and so forth in the rest following, till the order of alphabet. For (as I take it) it is an ease for a man when he first learneth the Art, to expresse any of the letters of the alphabet by any other of*

the characters, as by that, which in your booke is appropriated thereunto.

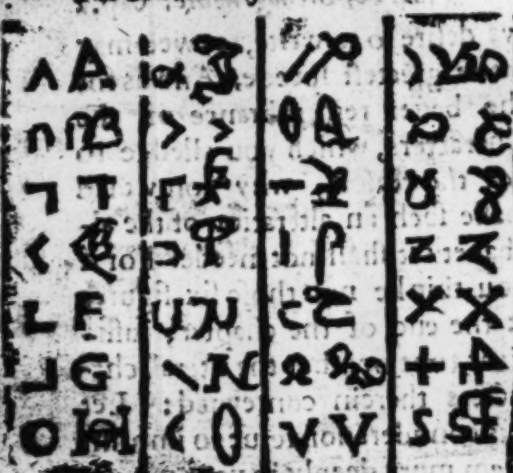
Mai. Therein you are much deceived. For first reason telleth vs, that every letter ought to haue so much the shorter character, by how much the more common it is in vse. But if we should take them in order as they fall, according to the letters of the alphabet, in such maner, as you would haue them raunged; it cannot be avoyded, but that some of the shortest characters will be allotted to some of the least vsuall letters, and some of the longest characters to som of the most vsuall letters, which were (you know) very vnfit. Againe we must haue a speciall care, as neere as wee can, that those letters, which may haue a consonant next after them in the beginning of a word, may haue such a character attributed vnto them, as whose definent part,

may

may without ſtirring the pen from the paper, be fitt to receiue the affix of any conſonant in the ſixt place, according to the rule of the next chapter. The reaſon whereof you ſhall well vnderſtand, when you are acquainted with the vſe of Affixes. And for this cauſe I haue aſſigned vnto all the letters, which may haue a conſonant next after them, in the beginning of a word (ſaving the letter *G*) ſuch a character as doth end after this maner. As you may ſee by the characters of theſe letters [*b, c, d, f, p, ſ, t, w,*] which are all the cononantes of this kinde, beſide *G*. Furthermore aſſure your ſelfe, that for ſome reaſons, which the practiſe of this Art will let you ſee, neceſſitie requireth euery letter of the alphabet, to be expreſſed by the ſame character, which is aſſigned vnto it in the booke, rather then by any other: if

we

we desire so to write, as wee may make greatest speede. And as for the better remembrance of the Characters, which you alledge to bee the reason, why you would make such an alteration of the alphabet: it shall not neede. For if you thinke not those six figures at the end of the chapter, sufficient to remember the literall characters therein conteyned: Let this consideration serue to imprint them more deeply in your minde, that every of these Characters, which I vse, is expresly to be seene in the letter, for which it is vsed as a part therof, as here you may perceiue, by the characters and the letters signified by them heere comming together in order.



where note, that the character of *D* is derived from the *Hebrew* letter *Daleth*, or ד: the character of *I* the conſonat from the *Hebrew* letter *Iod* or י: The character of *M* is derived from the *Greeke* letter *My* or *M*, as being the middle part thereof: And the character of *Ch* from the *Greeke* letter *Chi*, or *Ch*: The reſt of the Characters are borrowed from *Romaine*, ſecretarie, or

court

court hand letters. So that the relation of the all is manifest, though some I confesse more proper then others are. Wherefore, seeing these considerations are very sufficient, to remember all the characters by, seeke not to alter the Art by changing the power of the characters. For it is much better to follow the directions of this booke, which are now ratified & confirmed by good and long experience, then to proue new wayes to better the invention, and make it worse, as many haue done.

Schol. *I rest fully satisfied with this your answere: and will therefore now proceede to the next chapter.*

Chapter 3. Concerning Affixes.

Scholer.

VVHat meane you by straight parallel lines thwart, which

you

you mention in the third chapter.

Maist. Straight paralell lines thwart are those, which are drawne one vnder another, from the left hand to the right, lying thwart in respect of the writers, and maintey ning such equall distance one from an other, as if they were drawne forth in length infinitely, they would neuer cut or crosse one another. And such lines in all kindes of writing, are though not expressed, yet vnderstood. For alwayes when wee write *Romaine* or *Secretarie*, or any other vsuall hand, we write (as it were) betweene two lines, and the cheife grace of all writing standeth in the equall and even proportion, which the letters haue one with another, betweene those imaginarie lines. So likewise in this Art all the great Characters of the *Alphabet* are bounded by the full distance betweene the lines, saving

ſaving the Characters of *o ſ w* and *ſt*, which are extended a very little aboue the vpper line: and the Character of the letter *R*, which be being flatt or iacent, cannot touch both the lines as the reſt doe, though it be longer then is the diſtance betweene the lines.

Scho. *But why doe you not make choice of ſome other Character for R, that might take vp the full diſtance betweene the lines, and ſo be the more correſpondent to the reſt.*

Maiſt. Becauſe *R* being one of the moſt vſuall Conſonantes in the Engliſh tongue, had neede to haue one of the ſhorteſt charaters aſſigned vnto it; and the flat Characters aſſigned to *R* is ſhorter then any other that can be invented for it. Neither is the affixing of R ſo irregular as you thinke. For the places of the affix about the great Character, follow one another according

to

to the order of the vowells, as they doe in other characters, in such sort as the sixt place is at the lowest part of the great Character, towards the right hand; and so farr forth it holdeth correspondence with the rest. Notwithstanding if any had rather vse an other Character for *R*, which should in all pointes hold regularitie with the other characters, I would comme̅d vnto him this character (ꝛ) for the letter *R*, being it selfe also a kinde of Romaine *R*: But then this character must be vsed onely for the great character of *R*, to writt onely in the beginning of a word, for the lesse character must necessarily be vsed, for the small character of *R*.

Scho. *But what meane you by the word* Consignifie, *when you say that the small Character of* l *the consonant being affixed to the great Character of* B *in the first place, consignifieth*

fieth a before it, &c.

Mai. My meaning is, that an affix beſides the Conſonant, which of it ſelfe it ſignifieth, doth withall ſignifie that vowell to go before it, in the place whereof it ſtandeth. So the ſmall character of *j* the conſonant, whē it is affixed in the place of the vowell *a*, doeth not onely ſignifie *dg*, which is the proper ſignification of it ſelfe after a vowell; but withall it ſignifieth the vowell *a* to go before it. So that the ſmall character of *j* the conſonant, being affixed in the place of *a*, ſignifieth *adg*: in the place of *e*, *edg*: in the place of *i*, *idg*: in the place of *o*, *odg*: and in the place of *u*, *udg*. As you may ſee by the examples there deliuered.

Scho. *But why do you ſay that dg is the proper ſignification of j the conſonant after a vowell?*

Mai. Becauſe although *j* the

conſonant before a vowell, and *dg* after a vowell, are both of the ſame ſound (as you may peceiue in this word *Indge*) yet we neuer write *dg* in the beginning of a ſyllable, nor j the conſonant in the end of a ſyllable.

Chapter 4. Concerning the writing of words of one ſyllable, ending in a conſonant.

Scholler.

IN the fourth Chapter I finde no doubt at all: onely I would deſire you, to giue me ſome examples of other words of one ſyllable, ending in a conſonant, that I may trie how I can write them.

Mai. A reaſonable requeſt. Behold therefore, here follow in order diuerſe examples of the ſeuerall kindes of ſuch words: which I would haue you to character, before

fore you proceed to the next chapter; and let mee see it when you haue done, that I may correct your errors in writing, if you make any. For the examples of euery chapter following others, haue in them such a continuall practise of the rules of the chapters before going, that you must be perfect in the former chapters, before you can vnderstand those which follow. And therefore you must of necessitie character the examples of all the rules, in order as they lie.

1 Examples of words of one syllable beginning with a vowell, and hauing but one single consonant, are these.

In.	*Emme.*
Am.	*Ebbe.*
Egge.	*Ax.*
Erre.	*Edge.*
Esse.	*Ill.*
Are.	*Odde.*

Vre.	*At.*
Aſſe.	*Ake.*

11. Examples of words of one ſyllable, beginning with a vowell, hauing more conſonants then one in it.

Art.	*Oates.*
Arts.	*Ebb'ſt.*
Elmes.	*Oda's.*
Egges.	*Err's.*
Almoſe.	*Earne.*
Alpes.	*Alice.*
Yles.	*Apes.*
Apt.	*Earle.*
Eaſt.	*Arma'ſt.*

111. Examples of words of one ſyllable, beginning and ending with a ſingle conſonant.

Gage.	*Deaſe.*
Ribbe.	*Race.*
Ceaze.	*Riſe.*
Deepe.	*Roſe.*
Weepe.	*Sangles.*
Sure.	*Bought.*
	Sinne.

Sinne.	*Hatch.*
Rippe.	*Chaffe.*
Right.	*Wretch.*
Ridd.	*Rich.*
Maſſe.	*Catch.*
Meſſe.	*Match.*
Moſſe.	*Newes.*
Muze.	

IIII. Examples of words of one ſyllable, beginning with two or three conſonants, and ending in a ſingle conſonant.

Stall.	*Square.*
Stout.	*Squeeze.*
Step.	*Flatt.*
Prize.	*Spill.*
Squib.	*Slippe.*
Striſe.	*Knockes.*
Stroakes.	*Freeze.*
Strippe.	*Spanne.*

V. Examples of words of one ſyllable, beginning with a ſingle conſonant, and ending in two or more conſonants.

Birdes.	Sides.
Legges.	Curdes.
Roddes.	Luſtes.
Ragges.	Haſpt.
Pumpe.	Saltes.
Sives.	Felt.
Iames.	Next.
Welt.	Reſt.
Wilt.	Roaſt.
Wormes.	Nipt.
Search.	Belt.
Nymph.	Chirpe.
Silkes.	Campe.
Supt.	Rammes.
Waſpe.	Liſpt.
Liſpe.	Parcht.
Gaſp.	Horſt.
Gaſpes.	

VI. Examples of words of one ſyllable, both beginning and ending with double conſonantes.

Spilt.	Thinkes.
Threames.	Glimpſe.
Thwart.	Sterne.

Start

Start.	*Stript.*
Slept.	*Theeues.*
Claſpt.	*Blankes.*

Chapter 5. Concerning the peculiar maner of affixing ſome Characters.

Scholler.

IN the fift Chapter you write Gr *in the beginning of a word, in ſuch maner as you vnderſtand a part of the* r *in the bodie of the great character of* G: *which in my conceit needeth not, ſeeing you may write* Gr, *by drawing the* r *to the full length, according to the rule.*

Mae. But if it were ſo written, it might be taken for the word *Roſſe.* And therefore it muſt neceſſarily be written as it is there in the booke.

Sho. *Yea but it is vnfit, to haue any part of a ſmall Character, conſiſting meerly of one ſtraight line, (as the*

ſmall character of r *doth*) *to be vnderſtood in the bodie of the great character, whereunto it is affixed.*

Mai. True, if there were any more words then thoſe which begin with *Gr*, that were ſo written: but there is not one word more ſo written, as you may ſee in the table of Affixes, if you marke the affixing of the ſtraight lined ſmall characters, (to wit, the characters of *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*.)

Scho. *Nay if there be no more then affixed, I am anſwered. But what neceſſitie is there of writing thoſe* 12 *ſyllables, which belong to the third rule, in that maner you there preſcribe, conſidering they may be all written regularly?*

Mai. There is no neceſſitie, I confeſſe, of affixing the firſt twelue in that maner: yet becauſe they are this way written more comely, and the affix occupies not the place

of

of another vowell, I write them thus. If any will write them otherwise, he may: but this in my judgement is the better, because more faire and legible. As for the other ten words, which end in *r*, there is a necessitie of writing them after the maner there prescribed, that they may differ from these words and letters following, with which otherwise they might be confounded.

Dr. *G.* *Ras.* *7. or Sten.*
Gor. *D.* *Ras.*
Dar. *C.* *Ras.*

Scho. *Now I pray you, set me downe examples of the two first rules, for my practise: for I perceiue, you haue set downe all the words belonging to the third rule.*

Mai. Examples of the first rule are these.

Watch. *Deck.*
Wish. *Rise.*

Fickle.	Bugg.
Cycle.	Vouch.
Red.	Figge.
Ziph.	Flag.
Dagg.	Flock.
Branch.	Sock.
Wane.	Scoff.
Guide.	Bad.
Spheare.	Leade.
Eue.	Hemd.
Age.	Gaze.
Ruffe.	

Examples of the second rule. And first of the affixing of the small characters of *n, p, r, s,* by a light touch of the pen. *n*

Pappe.	Nan.
Peepe.	Nen.
Puppe.	Nine.
Feſſe.	None.
Giſſe.	Iohn.
Goſſe.	Siſe.

Examples of affixing the small characters of *n, p, r, s,* without the light

light touch of the pen.

Cuſ.	*Clis.*
Des.	*Enne.*
Fuſe.	*Vop.*
Gar.	*Chinne.*
Cheape.	*Chopp.*

Examples of the right angled characters, belonging to the ſecond rule.

Buck.	*Buff.*	*Megg.*
Duck.	*Cuff.*	*Nuv.*
Ruke.	*Kegg.*	*Fled.*
Rad.	*Begg.*	*Roofe.*
Sunff.		

Scho. *Why haue you omitted the table of Affixes in this laſt edition, which you had in the former?*

Mai. Becauſe I thought it needles, ſince the three rules of Affixes, without the Table, are very ſufficient to giue direction how any word is to be affixed.

Scho. *Yet for the ſatisfying of my mind, I would deſire to ſee it, and to be ſhewne the vſe of it.*

Mai. This is it.

[* *Referre to this place the Table of Affixes.*]

Now the vſe of the Table is this: If doubt be made, how any ſingle ſmall character is to be affixed to a great, in any of the ſix places thereof; ſeeke the great character beginning the word, among the capitall letters in the right ſide of the Table; and the letter of the ſmall character to be affixed in the vppermoſt part of the Table. In the *Area*, or cõmon meeting of them both is found a figure, which being analyſed or layd forth into its ſeuerall parts, doeth moſt plainly ſhew, how that ſmall character is to be affixed to the great, in all the ſix places thereof. As for example: This figure containing the affixing of *R* with *r*, is thus laid forth into its ſix parts:

Rare.	*Rir.*	*Rur.*
Reare.	*Roare.*	*Rr.*

Chapter 6. Concerning the production of words of one ſyllable ending in a conſonant.

Scholer.

IN the ſixt chapter you giue an example of the diphthongue (aa) *in the word* [Baal,] *whereas we haue no ſuch diphthongue in the Engliſh tongue.*

Mai. Wee vſe not indeede to write this diphthongue, but we pronounce it in many words; as in theſe words and the like: *Law, Draw, laud, fraud, awde, clawde, ball, wall*: which though they be thus written, yet we pronounce as if they were written with a double *a*. For if you marke it well, you ſhall finde the ſound of double *a* to be as perfectly and exactly rendred in theſe eight words forementioned, as the ſound of double *e* in theſe words, *Mee, fee, meed, feed;*

ford; or double *o* in theſe words, *Woo, doo, moode, good*. For in the ſix firſt words, *Eaw, draw, laud, fraud, awde, clawde*, *w* and *u* are not pronounced at all: but wee ſound them as if they were thus written, *Laa, draa, laade, fraade, aade, claade*. The two laſt though written with a ſingle *a*, are yet pronounced as if they were written with a double *a*, in this maner, *Baal, Waal*. And becauſe I would haue this Art to giue full and perfect diſtinction to all vowels or diphthongues whatſoeuer, I entreate pardon, that for demonſtration ſake I haue thus written theſe words, whoſe ſound otherwiſe could not be perfectly diſtinguiſhed by letters: as you may ſee by the different ſound of theſe fiue ſyllables following.

Ball, which is written with (*a*) ſhort, and is pronounced like the

first syllable of the words, *Bal-lad, Bal-lance.*

Bale, which is written with (*a*) long, and is pronounced as in these words, *A bale of dice.*

Baall, which for example sake I haue written with the diphthong (*aa,*) and is sounded as in these words, *A tennis ball.*

Bawll, which is written with the diphthong (*aw,*) wherein the *w* is as fully sounded as the *a*; and it is pronounced as in these words, *To bawle like a dog.*

Baile, whole diphthong (*ai*) is in vse; and sounded as in these words, *Faile, quaile, baile, &c.*

And as these fiue syllables are manifestly distinguished in sound one from another, so do I also distinguish them in writing, as:

Ball.	*Bawle.*
Bale.	*Baile.*
Baal.	

Scho.

Scho. *Proceed now Sir (if you thinke good) to examples of the rules of Production, contained in the ſixt Chapter.*

Mai. Theſe are examples of words, hauing in them long vowels or diphthongues, one of whoſe vowels is vnderlounded, and therefore to be neglected by a rule, Chap. 1.

Ale.	*Wakes.*
Iſle.	*Hague.*
Knight.	*Foale.*
Ice.	*Meame.*
Snape.	*Gape.*
Craue.	*Rheume.*
Drone.	*Wine.*
Roate.	

Examples of words hauing diphthongues in them, both whoſe vowels are fully founded.

Faine.	*Foule.*
Fawne.	*Crowne.*
Foole.	*Drowne.*

Cloud.

Cloude.	*Fraude.*
Roote.	*Feude.*
Bookes.	*Vaile.*
Spaine.	*Goord.*
Aile.	*Sayle.*
Awle.	*Boyle.*
Oyle.	*Crooke.*
Owle.	*Baies.*
Ewre.	*Feele.*
Taint.	*Staine.*
Maide.	*Fayle.*
Maude.	*Hayle.*

Chapter 7. Concerning Disiuncts.

Scholer.

HOw are the tittles to be placed about the great characters of N P S F and G?

Maist. The rule it selfe answereth this doubt, and sheweth that they must be placed thus:

Na.

Na.	*Pa.*	*Sa.*
Ne.	*Pe.*	*Se.*
Ni.	*Pi.*	*Si.*
No.	*Po.*	*So.*
Nu.	*Pu.*	*Su.*

The tittles ſtand about the great characters of *F* and *G*, in like manner as they do about the great character of *S*. And thus you ſee, that euen in theſe the rule is ſtill kept, of placing two tittles aboue the great character, and three on the left ſide.

Scho. *You ſay in that Chapter, that the diſiunct of a conſonant in the ſecond place, doth conſignifie* e *or* i, *indefinitely: and in the third place* o *or* u *indefinitely. What meane you by the word* (indefinitely?)

Mai. I meane that the diſiunct of a conſonant, ſtanding in the ſecond place, doth conſignifie either the vowell *e* or *i* to go before it, but defineth not which of them it

it is. So when they ſtand in the third place, they conſignifie *o* or *u* to go before them, but do not definitiuely declare which of theſe two it is.

Scho. *But will not this trouble a man when he comes to reade what he hath written, when he knoweth not in the ſecond place, whether the vowell be* e *or* i, *nor in the third place, whether it be* o *or* u?

Mai. Not a whit. For in words of two ſyllables, the firſt vowell is euer moſt certainly knowne, and hath the accent alſo belonging vnto it: by reaſon whereof the vowel of the ſecond ſyllable is not ſo cleerly ſounded as the firſt: and may therefore in the ſecond place be indefinitely ſignified by *e* or *i*, which are vowels of neere ſound. And in the third place, by *o* or *u*, which two are likewiſe vowels of neere ſound. Neither would there any

any great inconuenience follow, if all ſecond ſyllables ending in a conſonant, had their vowels indefinitely ſignified in the ſecond place, what vowels ſoeuer they were. For ſeeing skilfull *Hebricians* find it no trouble at all to reade *Hebrew* without prickes, for the diſtinction of the vowels of euery ſyllable: it muſt needs be very eaſie to know what is the ſecond vowell in an Engliſh word, if all the letters elſe of the word be directly in ſight; and the ſecond vowell it ſelfe alſo indefinitely ſignified, in due place.

Scho. *But why might you not make the places of your diſiunctes (both tittles and characters) round about the great character, vnto which they are referred, as you haue done by your affixes? and then one rule might haue ſerued both for affixes and diſiunctes: and the vowels of the diſiunctes ſhould*

be

be as perfectly distinguished as the vowels of the affixes are.

Mai. Because if I should thus dispose the places of disiuncts, as you would haue them, this inconvenience would follow: that when the writer cometh to reade what he hath written, he shall doubt many times to what great character a disiunct doth belong, whether to that which goeth before, or cometh after: which cannot chuse but cause great confusion in the reading of what we write. But as I haue disposed the places of disiuncts, it can neuer be doubted to what great character any disiunct belongeth: because they are euer referred to the great character, aboue or after which they are placed. The same inconvenience would also follow, if I should make disiunct places both aboue and beneath the great characters; for which cause I haue auoided it. *Chap.*

Chap. 8. *Of words of one syllable ending in a vowell.*

Scholer.

WHat need you giue examples of the diphthongue aa, (*as you dee in these two words of the eighth Chapter,* Laa *and* Claa) *whereas we haue no English word ending in such a diphthongne?*

Mai. Almost all Englisſh words ending in *aw*, as (*Law, claw, daw, flaw, haw, iaw*, &c.) or written with the diphthongue *au*, or *aw*, as, (*fraude, laude, Maude, Saul, caule, Paul, ſawne, drawne*, &c.) are pronounced as if they were written with *aa*. For the ſound of *u* and *w* is altogether neglected in theſe words, and the ſound of double *a* moſt perfectly rendred in them, as before I haue ſhewne in the ſixt Chapter. And this is the reaſon why I write the words *law* & *claw*, thus;

thus, *Laa, Claa*; becauſe they are pronoũced as if they were ſo writtẽ

Scho. *Now I would deſire you to ſet me downe examples of the ſeuerall kinds of words of one ſyllable ending in a vowell.*

Mai. Examples of the firſt ſort, which conſiſt of meer diphthongs, there are no more then thoſe ſix which are giuen in the booke of Stenographie.

Examples of words beginning with a conſonant, and ending in a ſingle vowell, are theſe:

Loe.	*Flie.*	*High.*
No.	*Frie.*	*Nigh.*
Sue.	*Skie.*	*Spie.*
My.	*Ba.*	*True.*

Examples of words ending in a diphthongue, whereof one vowell is chiefly ſounded.

Blow.	*Trow.*	*Chew.*
Crow.	*Bow.*	*Glew.*
Glow.	*Crew.*	*Blew.*
		Brew.

Brew.	*Raw.*	*Throw.*
Wee.	*Doo.*	*Flow.*
Way.		

Examples of words wherein both vowels of diphthongues are distinguished.

Straw.	*Ioy.*
Maw.	*Gay.*
Raw.	*Flay.*
Tree.	*Bay.*
Blee.	*Bray.*
Flee.	*Vow.*
Bloos.	*Brow.*
Say.	*Plough.*
Iay.	*Mow.*

Chapter 9. Concerning words of two syllables.

Scholer.

PRoceed now Sir, I pray you, to examples of the ninth Chapter.

Mai. Examples of words of two syllables, omitting the latter vowell,

vowell, are these:

Vilder.	*Locker.*
Vmber.	*Copper.*
Amber.	*Decker.*
Acre.	*Taper.*
Matters	*Bicker.*
Peter.	*Timber.*
Shackles.	*Offters.*
Rifle.	*Cluſter.*
Succour.	*Lobſters.*
Prayers.	*Scatter.*
Frier.	*Batter.*
Baker.	*Sheriff.*
Better.	*Embers.*
Cocker.	*Vtter.*
Triſle.	*Sprinckle.*
Sober.	*Twinckle.*
Supper.	*Wrinckle.*
Lumber.	*Rauckle.*
Mauigre.	*Crinckle.*
Broker.	*Ancle.*
Bouiſter.	*Inkle.*
Shaffle.	*Vnckle.*
Charter.	*Gliſter.*

Examples of words of two syllables, beginning and ending with a vowell.

Abbey.	Easie.
Assay.	Aei.
Argue.	Ea.
Æna.	Eei.
Obrue.	Emma.
Espie.	Early.
Osprey.	Obey.
Astray.	Ino.
Agne.	Allow.
Ivie.	Envie.
Abba.	Esau.
Arey.	

Examples of words beginning with one vowell, and ending in a consonant.

Abet.	Oliff.
Abbot.	Obtaine.
Aspire.	Appeare.
Abrupt.	Abbridge.
Autumne.	Engine.
Vright.	Esponse.

Aloofe

Aloofe. *Egypt.*

Abherre.

Examples of words beginning with a consonant, and ending in one vowell or diphthongue.

Fallow.	*Worrie.*
Vallie.	*Nanie.*
Readie.	*Sillie.*
Thirstie.	*Clergie.*
Widow.	*Sidney.*
Merrie.	*Sulme.*
Galley.	*Tissue.*
Iourney.	*Motto.*
Narrow.	*Tremo.*
Citie.	*Pennie.*
Relie.	*Midday.*
Stormie.	*Nephew.*
Furie.	*Decay.*
Carie.	*Delay.*
Tarie.	*Stonie.*
Sparrow.	*Dropsie.*
Mightie.	*Heanie.*
Parlie.	*Lazie.*
Drowsie.	

Examples of words beginning & ending with conſonants, where in the vowels are ſeuered.

Pulpit.	*Recluſe.*
Phœnix.	*Neuzed.*
Rulet.	*Pipkin.*
Franchize.	*Submit.*
Record.	*Dagon.*
Leaper.	*Iaphet.*
Precept.	*Furzes.*
Iaſper.	*Sluggard.*
Virgin.	*Reſpite.*
Boaſteſt.	*Harbour.*
Statiſt.	*Cephas.*
Surceaſe.	*Pinched.*
Sapphire.	*Fagot.*
Declare.	*David.*
Napkin.	*Sadoc.*
Pigeons.	*Treſpaſſe.*
Circuit.	*Noſtrell.*
Secret.	*Hatred.*
Steuen.	*Heyſter.*
Corrupt.	*Carcaſe.*
Paſſage.	*Gabor.*
	Fruſtrate.

Fruſtrate. *Surpriſe.*
Slaughter. *Quarell.*

Examples of words, wherein both vowels come together, in the beginning of a word.

Eam. *Eos.*
Eum. *Ion.*

In the middle.

Briun. *Rahab.*
Cruell. *Fewell.*

In the end.

Noah. *Sua.*
Duo. *Sua.*

Chap. 10. Concerning words of three ſyllables.

Scholer.

GO forward now, I beſeech you, to ſet me downe examples of the ſeuerall kindes of words of three ſyllables.

Mai. With a good will. Here they follow in order.

Words of three ſyllables, wherein one or two ſyllables are left out.

Sodered.	*Gloceſter.*
Maſſacre.	*Arbiter.*
Chicheſter.	*Brazier.*
Articles.	*Glazier.*
Marriage.	*Redeemer.*
Buriall.	*Septembers.*
Followeth.	*Syllable.*
Abraham.	*Pionie.*
Iſaac.	*Tocetes.*

Words of three ſyllables ending in a vowell, whoſe vowels are all ſeuered.

Geneva.	*Cordeba.*
Zabida.	*Portica.*
Rhodope.	*Modeſtie.*
Feliche.	*Edifia.*
Iubilee.	*Putrifie.*
Ieremie.	*Axetree.*
Tyrannie.	*Gluttonie.*
Armado.	*Ratifie.*
Tolleda.	*Pollicie.*

Nineveh.	*Facultie.*
Fellonie.	*Amara.*
Mutinie.	*Amare.*
Atreadie.	*Deborah.*

Scho. *How are words of three ſyllables, ending in* rie, *to be written?*

Mai. There is a proper character for the termination *rie*, allotted vnto it, *Chap* 13. Notwithſtanding it may be expreſſed at large by placing a tittle ouer the midſt of the ſmall character of *r*, according as it is placed ouer the great. *Chap.* 7.

Examples of words of three ſyllables, ending in a conſonant, whoſe vowels are all ſeuered, are theſe:

Seraphim.	*Abſolute.*
Cherubins.	*Sacriledge.*
Chemarims.	*Coronet.*
Suffragan.	*Recorded.*

Harpagus.	Obſtinate.
Riveret.	Followed.
Rigorous.	Eternall.
Almanack.	Venimous.
Approached.	Atteined.
Feſtivall.	Purchaſers.
Leavened.	Tutelage.
Querulous.	Capricorne.
Aggravate.	Corporall.
Quarelled.	Obſtacle.
Chryſoſtome.	Neighbour-hood.
Suffrages.	Succeded.
Abrogate.	Soueraigne.
Enemies.	Stratageme.
Generous.	

Words of three ſyllables, two or all of whoſe vowels come together.

Æolus.	Eliab.
Eoan.	Elihu.
Maria.	Lydia.
Danae.	Caſpian.
Abihu.	Layola.
Ieſuah.	Happier.

Colliar

Cellar.	*Royetous.*
Warrior.	*Spagniell.*
Bdellium.	*Daniel.*
Vienna.	*Denial.*
Curriar.	*Vitreoll.*
Barriers.	*Arrayed.*

Chap. 11. Concerning words of more then three syllables.

Scholer.

IT remaineth yet, that you give examples of the severall kinds of words of more then three syllables.

Mai. Here they are.

Examples of words of more then three syllables, wherein one or two syllables are neglected.

Receptacle.	*Opinion.*
Heminified.	*Ridiculous.*
Egregious.	*Equinoctiall.*
Obnoxious.	*Grãmaticaster.*
Typified.	*Parasitaster.*
Stavisacre.	*Seditious.*

Pernicious.	*Lascivious.*
Malicious.	*Negociate.*

Examples of words without titles, or neglect of any syllable.

Celebrated.	*Alhumazar.*
Prerogatines.	*Aggravated.*
Abimelech.	*Astronomer.*
Tautologies.	*Amalekites.*
Eodamus.	*Aminadab.*
Aggregated.	*Melicatoone.*
Seperated.	*Artophylax.*
Ambiguous.	*Irregular.*
Perspicuous.	*Ambassador.*
Operatine.	*Palatinate.*
Affirmatiue.	
Nebuchad-nezzar.	

Examples of words with titles.

Trinidado.	*Midianites.*
Anotomie.	*Principally.*
Apologie.	*Apostata.*
Arabia.	*Pisidia.*
Violated.	*Genealogie.*
Elisium.	*Terrestriall.*

Celestiall

Celestiall. *Naturally.*
Appropriated. *Carbonado.*
Petronilla. *Immanuel.*
Analogie. *Gallimaferie.*

Chapter 12. Concerning Combinations.

Scholer.

IN your Combinations, in my judgment, two things are to be misliked.

Mai. Which be they.

Scho. *The first is, that you use the characters of vowels, for combinations of consonants: (as, the small character of* a *for* ns; *the small character of* e *for* nt; *of* i *the vowell for* sk; *of* u *the vowell for* sl.; *and the small character of* o *in the next Chapter for* sion.) *And will you this (thinke you) cause a confusion?*

Mai. How can it? Considering, that

that the vowels are neuer expreſſed by their proper character, ſaue onely in the beginning of a word: and therefore their characters may without error, be vſed for other letters in any place elſe. But what is the ſecond thing you diſlike?

Scho. *The ſecond thing is, that the combinations haue no correſpondence with the letters, which they ſtand for.*

Mai. Although there were no correſpondence at all between the combinations and the letters they ſtand for, yet being ſo few of them, it will no more trouble vs to praſtiſe them, then it troubleth a perfect *Grecian* to vſe the Greeke combinations, which are more in number then theſe, and ſome of them alſo holding no proportion with the letters they ſignifie. But indeed there is not ſuch a diſproportion between them as you ſuppoſe. For the characters of theſe

fifteene

fifteene combinations [*bd, bl, ſt, dl, gl, lf, lv, ld, mbl, nck, nct, ndl, ngl, tl, ſb,*] haue manifeſt prints of the letters for which they ſtand, perceivable in them. The characters of theſe eight, [*ct, gh, mpl, mt, ns, nt, ſl, th,*] haue the prints of one of their letters to be ſeene in them. The character of *gn*, is the firſt ſtroke of both letters which it ſtandeth for, namely of *g* and *n*, as they are written in the ſecretarie hand. The character of *sk* is the character of *ks* or *x* inuerted. The character of *pl* is anſwerable both in ſound and figure to the character of *bl*. Alſo there is a relation betweene the characters of *nd* and *ng*, which maketh them both the better remembred. The like is betweene the characters of *gd* and *ndg*. And thus you ſee euery combination affoordeth ſome conſideration, in one reſpect or other, whereby it

is

is kept in memorie.

Sho. *Now I would desire some exemplarie words to be giuen me of all the combinations.*

Mai. Here they follow in order.

(1) Examples of the combination *bd.*

Blub'd.	*Stubd.*
Daub'd.	*Grubd.*
Ebd ſt.	*Bribd.*
Cub'd.	*Snibd.*
Dubd.	*Libd.*
Rubd.	*Subdue.*
Robd.	*Obdurate.*
Stabd.	

(2) Examples of the combination *bl.*

Stable.	*Stubble.*
Tables.	*Terrible.*
Trouble.	*Palpable.*
Rabble.	*Miſerable.*
Bubbles.	*Irreuocable.*
Feeble.	*Honorable.*
Cable.	*Auaileable.*
	Irremiſſible

Irremissible.	*Possible.*

(3) Examples of the combination *ct*.

Fact,	*Pluckt,*
Crackt,	*Suspect.*
Hackt,	*Lictor,*
Duckt,	*Milkt,*
Actiue,	*Walkt,*
Actuall,	*Character.*

(4) Examples of the combination *dl*.

Fiddle,	*Girdle,*
Cradle,	*Staddle,*
Ladle,	*Beadle,*
Middle,	*Candle,*
Raddle,	*Schedule,*
Riddle,	*Hardle,*
Puddle,	*Hurdle.*
Curdle,	

(5) Examples of the combination *ft*.

Quaft,	*Guift.*
Rafter.	*Puft.*
Haft.	*Thriftie.*

Often

Often.	*Sunft.*
Taffata.	*Stuft.*
Loftie.	*Craftie.*

(6) Examples of the combination *gd.*

Bag'd.	*Drag'd.*
Hudg'd.	*Lag'd.*
Bog'd.	*log'd.*
Wag'd.	*Tag'd.*
Clog'd.	*Magdalene.*
Dag'd.	*Lugdunum.*

(7) Examples of the combination *gh.*

Ah.	*Behune.*
Oh.	*Plough.*
Clough.	*Traheron.*
Laugh.	*Gough.*
Ynough.	*Lough.*
Rough.	*Vah.*
Heigh.	*Tough.*

(8) Examples of the combination *gl.*

Gaggle.	*Giggle.*
Waggle.	*Paggle.*

Draggle

Druggle.	*Ieggle.*
Straggler.	*Goggle.*
Iugler.	*Ruggle.*
Higler.	*Muggle.*

(9) Examples of the combination *gn*.

Resigne.	*Recognize.*
Magnifie.	*Ignoble.*
Agnes.	*Signe.*
Signall.	*Signes.*
Magnes.	*Bagnell.*
Repugne.	*Dignifie.*
Pagnine.	

(10) Examples of the combination *ld*.

Held.	*Gauld.*
Mouldie.	*Ribaudrie.*
Build.	*Children.*
Kild.	*Alder.*
Field.	*Cald.*
Fould.	*Elder.*
Could.	

(11) Examples of the combination *tf*.

Pelfe

Pelfe,	*Calphurnia,*
Wolfe,	*Philadelphia,*
Pilfer,	*Alfred,*
Dolphin,	*Belfree,*
Elphes,	*Halfe,*
Guelphes,	*Delphos.*
Calfe.	

(12) Examples of the combination *lv.*

Salve.	*Pulverize,*
Helve,	*Culver,*
Wolves,	*Elvish,*
Elvers,	*Delve,*
Melvin.	*Alvey,*
Absolve,	*Malverne.*
Resolve,	

(13) Examples of the combination *mbl.*

Tremble.	*Grumble.*
Stumble.	*Gambol.*
Amble.	*Rumble.*
Nimble,	*Scramble.*
Vmbles,	*Tumbler.*
Hamlet,	*Emblems.*
Bramble.	

(14)

(14) Examples of the combination *mpl.*

Dimple:	*Implicit:*
Employ:	*Dumpling:*
Trample:	*Pimple:*
Wimple:	*Rumple:*
Frampoll:	*Example:*
Amplifie:	*Crumple.*
Imploy:	

(15) Examples of the combination *mt.*

Tempt:	*Symptomes:*
Stampt:	*Sumptuous:*
Pumpt:	*Compton:*
Drempt:	*Lumpt:*
Dampt:	*Amptill:*
Limpt:	*Trumpt.*
Tempter.	

(16) Examples of the combination *nd.*

Stipend:	*Endor:*
Round.	*Suspend:*
Indea:	*Abandon:*
Andria:	*Ribband:*

Remain-

Remaindyr.	*Wander.*
Dittandyr.	*London.*
Binder.	*Wand.*
Render.	

(17) Examples of the combination *ndl.*

Trundle.	*Brondle.*
Spindle.	*Randall.*
Sandall.	*Dwindle.*
Scandall.	*Fondly.*
Rundlet.	*Grindall.*
Bundoleers.	*Kendall.*

(18) Examples of the combination *ng.*

Hangd.	*Weakeling.*
Bangd.	*Trifling.*
Bringing.	*Slumbring.*
Hunger.	*Feasting.*
Tongue.	*Springing.*
Tongster.	*Wolfangus.*
Language.	*Stronger.*
Wrongs.	*Abounding.*
Nightingale.	*Grounding.*
Flickering.	*Wounding.*

Fond-

Fondling.	Longing.

(19) Examples of the combination *ngl*.

Tingle.	England.
Strangle.	Ingle.
Angle.	Brangle.
Wrangle.	Dangles.
Bungler.	Spangles.
Surcingle.	Fangles.
Mingle.	

(20) Examples of the combination *ndg*.

Plunge.	Benjamin.
Ginger.	Graunge.
Springe.	Maungie.
Cringe.	Sindged.
Dengie.	Ponpinjay.
Dungeon.	Ganges.

(21) Examples of the combination *nk*.

Sinke.	Clinke.
Banke.	Tinker.
Cranke.	Salamanca.
Drunke.	Danke.

Dranke

Dranke:	*Munke.*
Branke:	*Thinke.*
Blanket:	

(22) Examples of the combination *nkt.*

Bankt.	*Winnington.*
Rankt.	*Abington.*
Inkt.	*Babington.*
Flankt.	*Clinkt.*
Langton.	*Iuncture.*
Subjunctive.	*Harrington.*
Barrington.	

(23) Examples of the combination *ns.*

Launce.	*Frownes.*
Rabbins.	*Allegiance.*
Crianes.	*Alphonsus.*
Crownes.	*Pregnancie.*
Frankincense.	*Clemencie.*
Correspondence	*Vigilancie.*
Answer.	*France.*

(24) Examples of the combination *nt.*

Plentie	*Saint.*

Wanton

Wanteth.	*Vigilant.*
Brunt.	*Daunt.*
Kent.	*Dint.*
Parentage.	*Accidentally.*
Anneinted.	*Omnipotent.*
Frequant.	*Colloquintida.*
Remnant.	

(25) Examples of the combination *pl.*

Grapple.	*Maple.*
Split.	*Staple.*
Reply.	*Naples.*
Apply.	*Couple.*
Tipple.	*Dapple.*
Gripple.	*Supply.*
Poppler.	

(26) Examples of the combination *sh.*

Lash.	*Mushrump.*
Ash.	*Abolish.*
Wish.	*Crash.*
Wash.	*Crush.*
Gnash.	*Rush.*
Cash.	*Flash.*
	Brush.

Bruſh. Aſhamed.
Iewiſh.

(27) Examples of the combination *ſk*.

Taske. Muſcouia.
Raſcall. Basket.
Muſcle. Friske.
Reſcue. Whiske.
Caske. Biske.
Briske. Vſquebaugh.

(28) Examples of the combination *ſt* or *ſtl*.

Veſſell. Briſtle.
Cicelie. Neſtle.
Bracelet. Corſlet.
Whiſtle. Wraſtler.
Baſtle. Hoaſtler.
Ruſtle. Thiſtles.
Epiſtle. Weaſle.

(29) Examples of the combination *tl*.

Spittle. Subtile.
Mettle. Prattle.
Cattle. Battle.

Bottle

Bottle.	*Settle.*
Kettle.	*Nettles.*
Pightle.	

(30) Examples of the combination *th.*

Rather.	*Anthems.*
Father.	*Prayeth.*
Mother.	*Gathering.*
South.	*Wrath.*
Oweth.	*Blind'th.*
Hath.	*Bring'th.*
Although.	*Elizabeth.*
Wither.	

Heere also follow examples of words beginning with *Sh, Th,* or *Wh.*

(1) Examples of words beginning with *Sh.*

Shaft.	*Shuffle.*
Shackle.	*Shiner.*
Sallow.	*Shrike.*
Shave.	*Shrimpe.*
Sheath.	*Shrinke.*
Shift.	*Shrew.*

(2) Examples of words beginning with *Th.*

Thankes.	*Thistle.*
Thatch.	*Throstle.*
Thinke.	*Thunder.*
Theame.	*Thwacke.*
Thaw.	*Throng.*
Thrush.	*Thresh.*

(3) Examples of words beginning with *Wh.*

Whale.	*Wharfage.*
Whelme.	*Who.*
Whelpe.	*Whom.*
While.	*Whine.*
Wherrie.	*Whilome.*
Whisper.	*Whose.*

Here also follow examples of combinations affixed according to the rules of the fift Chapter.

Anchor.	*Aunt.*
Inkhorne.	*Rigd.*
Winke.	*Digd.*
Lancaster.	*Congie.*
Joynt.	*Lackt.*

Stocke.	*Finde.*
Stacke.	*Ranke.*
Lecture.	*Cheugh.*
Winke.	

Chap. 13. Concerning Terminations.

Scholer.

WHat agreement haue the characters of those 4 terminations, Chap. 13. with the terminations themselues, which they stand for, whereby we may the better remember them?

Mai. Sion is expressed by the small character of o, which is one of the vowels contained therein, and thereby the more easily kept in minde. *Casion* is expressed by a verie small Secretarie *a*, which being the first of the three vowels therein contained, holdeth it the more firmely in memorie. *Rie* is

expreſt by a very ſmall Romane *r*, which is the firſt letter of the termination, and thereby the better remembred. Onely *tie* hath no correſpondence with the termination it ſignifieth; but the frequencie of the vſe thereof, will not ſuffer it once known, euer to be forgottē.

Scho. *What neede you haue any character for the termination* rie, *conſidering that it may be expreſſed by the rule as ſoone?*

Mai. I vſe that character for the termination of *rie*, becauſe it is more faſhionable thus written, then at large, and therefore the ſooner perceiued in the reading. But if any diſlike the vſe of it, he may write the termination at large.

Scho. *How do you make the termination of* tie *to differ from the character of* p, *when it is a diſiunct?*

Mai. When the diſiunct of *p* is to be vſed, (which falleth out ve-

rie

rie ſeldome) it muſt be made twice as long as the termination of *tie*, which is made with the ſlighteſt touch of the pen; as:

Eſcape.	*Antilope.*
Gallop.	*Envellop.*
Cellop.	*Eſcallop.*

Scho. *Now ſet me downe (if you thinke good) examples of the vſuall termination, that I may practiſe the writing of them.*

Mai. Examples of the termination *ſion*, or *tion*, are theſe:

Sedition.	*Obduration.*
Termination.	*Parentation.*
Oppreſſion.	*Iteration.*
Machinations.	*Tribulation.*
Alteration.	*Vexation.*
Approbation.	*Maturation.*
Viſion.	*Apprehation.*
Nation.	*Reputation.*
Station.	*Diffamation.*
Motion.	*Eſtimation.*
Potion.	*Atteſtation.*

Reſignation.	*Fruition.*
Preſentation.	*Superſtition.*
Emanation.	*Colloquution.*
Exhibition.	*Attribution.*
Excluſion.	*Abluſion.*
Aſperſion.	*Effuſion.*
Eruption.	*Alluſion.*
Subſcription.	*Alloquution.*
Relation.	*Aggregation.*
Obſignation.	*Aſtipulation.*
Subornation.	*Colluſion.*
Celebration.	*Petition.*
Peregrination.	*Illuſtration.*
Initiation.	*Eloquution.*
Remiſſion.	*Oblations.*
Omiſſion.	*Meleſtation.*
Edition.	

Examples of the termination *cation.*

Vacation.	*Collocation.*
Vocation.	*Renocation.*
Location.	*Supplication.*
Multiplication	*Suffocation.*
Application.	*Equinocation.*

So-

Sophistication.	Sanctification.
Mortification.	Purification.
Vinification.	Testification.
Iustification.	Prolification.

Examples of the termination rie.

Allegorie.	Artillerie.
Mockerie.	historiographer
Hystories.	Recouerie.
Mysteries.	Obligatorie.
Sorcerie.	Peremptorie.
Summarie.	Ianizaries.
Memorie.	Meritorious.
Salarie.	Carporeall.
Saverie.	Assyrians.
Braverie.	Sublunarie.
Liveries.	Apothecarie.
Librarie.	Sanctuarie.
Robberies.	Imaginarie.
Lotterie.	Priories.
Primarie.	Nunneries.
Secretarie.	Chanteries.

Examples of the termination tie.

Trinitie.	Chastitie.

Dignitie.	Tranquillitie.
Equitie.	Hospitalitie.
Amitie.	Simplicitie.
Rectitie.	Authoritie.
Puritie.	Perplexities.
Deputie.	Annuitie.
Subtletie.	Frigiditie.
Nullitie.	Calamities.
Lenitie.	Obscuritie.
Sacietie.	Absurditie.
Societie.	Solemnitie.
Sagacitie.	Captivitie.
Alacritie.	Moralitie.
Felicitie.	Vbiquitie.
Sobrietie.	Singularitie.
Agilitie.	Fraternities.
Nativitie.	Posteritie.
Securitie.	Corporeitie.
Equalitie.	Ambiguitie.
Principalitie.	Longanimitie.

Chap. 14. Concerning Collaterals.

Scholer.

YOu prescribe in the 14 Chapter, that the first letter of every Collaterall, must be the first letter of a syllable, according to the true spelling of the word. I would therefore gladly receiue some sure directions from you for the true and right deuiding of words into their syllables.

Ma. This one rule is generally to be obserued in spelling. That those letters of any word, which are sounded together, with one vndeuided sound, do belong to the same syllable.

Scho. *But be there no particular directions to be giuen for spelling?*

Mai. Yes. And these be they.

1. If two vowels come together, hauing their sound deuided, they belong to seuerall syllables; as: *E-um, Di-all, Chlo-e, Tri-al.*

This rule holdeth alſo in diphthongues, as: *Roy-all, Loy-all, Vowell, Iew-ell, Flow-er.*

II. When the ſame conſonant is doubled in the middle of a word, you muſt put the one to the former ſyllable, and the other to the latter: as, *Ab-bridge, Effect, Hyſ-ſop, Bal-lance, Suggeſt, Sum-mons.*

III. If any ſingle conſonant come betweene two vowels, it muſt be ſpelled with the latter, as: *Be-ne-vo-lence, Ce-re-mo-nie, Fe-li-ci-tie, He-mage, E-ver.* And ſo likewiſe are to be vſed the double conſonants j and z, as: *A-jax, Ga-za, Re-ioy-cing, Na-za-rite.* But x the double conſonant muſt alwayes be put to the former vowell, as, *Ex-empt, Ix-ion.*

IIII. If two conſonants come together in the middle of a word, whereof

whereof the latter is *h*, *l* or *r*, vsed as liquids, let them be both spelled with the vowell next following, as, *Qua-drant*, *A-broad*, *Es-cheate*, *Ca-the-drall*, *Fra-grant*, *No-blesse*, *Sta-pler*.

v. All other cõpounded words, wherein two or more consonants come together in the middle, are to be deuided in the practise of this Art, according to the generall rule before going, that they which are sounded together, should be spelled together: as, *Ban-quet*, *Hel-met*, *Em-bleme*, *Mon-strous*, *Brad-well*, *Bos-worth*, *Tos-quin*, *Was-pish*, *Bag-nall*, *Cud-wal-lader*, *As-me-do-us*, *Blus-pheme*, *Ab-do-men*, *Doc-tus*, *Scrip-si*, *Æt-na*, &c. I know it well, that the Grammar teacheth to spell these foure last words thus, *A-bdo-men*, *Do-ctus*, *Scri-psi*, *Æ-tna*. And that it is held a good rule for spel-

ling,

ling, that *Conſonants which beginne a word, ſhould alſo beginne a ſyllable, when they fall in the middle of a word,* (according to which rule, theſe words late mentioned, ought thus to be ſpelled: *Te-ſqua, Wa-ſpiſh, Ba-gnall, Ca-dwallader, A-ſmodeus, Bla-ſpheme.* For *ſqu, ſp, gn, dw, ſm,* and *ſph,* may begin a word, as, *Square, ſpend, gnaw, dwell, ſmart, ſphinx.*) Neither will I oppoſe my ſelfe againſt that which is receiued by preſcription of olde, though I may ſeeme to haue reaſon on my ſide. Notwithſtanding in the praſtiſe of this Art, we muſt follow the generall rule for diuiſion of words of this kinde, firſt before propounded, that thoſe letters which are ſounded together, ſhould be ſpelled together.

VI. Laſtly, the ſyllables of compounded words, are ſo to be deuided, as the parts of the compoſition

may

may be best distinguished; as:

Com-pre-hend.	*Wed-lock.*
Re-splen-dent.	*Part-ridg.*
Trans-ac-ted.	*Dis-lodg.*
Con-straine.	*Abs tract.*
Trans-gresse.	*Mis-take.*
Dis-swade.	*Here-of.*
Care-full.	*Post-script.*

Tran-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on.

Scho. *I pray you, before you proceed further, shew me why you call* z, x, *and* j, *double consonants.*

Mai. Because they consist of two consonants contracted into one sound. For *z* is made of *ds*, as, *Dsabulon, Zabulon.* *x* is made of *cs*, as, *Ecson, Exon.* j is made of *dg*, as, *Adg-ax*, A-*jax*. For j in the beginning of a syllable, and *dg* in the end of a syllable, are both of the same sound, as before I have shewne.

Scho. *Propound now, if it please you, examples of words written by colla-*

collaterals, that I may practiſe the rule by.

Mai Examples of this kinde are theſe:

Cambridge.	*Bondſlaue.*
Oxenford.	*Gabriel.*
Eunach.	*Menſtruous.*
Fragrant.	*Bloodſucker.*
Horſeleech.	*Hucklebone.*
Vouchſafe.	*Pretermitting.*
Lukewarme.	*Freckleſac'd.*
Crabtree.	*Superfluous.*
Figtree.	*Ambodexter.*
Clawback.	*Fiſhmonger.*
Harebraind.	*Putreſaction.*
Whirlewind.	*Coeternall.*
Vagrant.	*Caterpillers.*
Paſport.	*Talebearers.*
Edgar.	*Changeling.*
Edgling.	*Pomegranate.*
Gangrene.	*Childbirth.*
Excruciate.	*Bridegroome.*

Chapter 15. Of words of neare ſound.

Scholer.

PRoceed now (if you thinke good) to examples of words or ſyllables of neare ſound.

Mai. Examples of words of this kinde, are theſe:

Teere.	*Vanquiſh.*
Fed.	*Sufficient.*
Sped.	*Seditious.*
Triacle.	*Vegitative.*
Mediator.	*Chirurgion.*
Meditate.	*Miraculous.*
Coheire.	*Ejaculations.*

Examples of words ending in *cian, cien, ſhion*, and the like in ſound.

Ocean.	*Muſician.*
Ægyptian.	*Rhetorician.*
Veſpaſian.	*Mathematician.*
Fallacian.	*Arithmetician.*
Magician.	*Geometrician.*

Exam-

Examples of words ending in *zle*, or *zell*.

Mizzle.	*Muzzle.*
Dazle.	*Puzzle.*
Lozzell.	*Nuzzle.*
Drozzell.	*Grieſly.*
Guzzle.	*Bezzle.*
Hazle.	

Examples of words ending in *zall*.

Stoicall.	*Muſicall.*
Practicall.	*Sabaticall.*
Ænigmatical.	*Allegoricall.*
Analogicall.	*Phantaſticall.*
Anagogicall.	*Mathematical.*
Tropologicall.	*Ieſuiticall.*

Examples of the ſyllabicall termination *cular*.

Articular.	*Pedicular.*
Ocular.	*Orbicular.*
Lenicular.	

Chap. 16. Concerning the words of sort.

Scholer.

THe words of sort are in number 178, which, in my conceit, will trouble the memorie to get without booke.

Mai. You shall not neede to get them without booke at all. For I suppose there is not one, which practiseth this Art, that can readily without studie, say all these words by heart, which yet notwithstanding knoweth how to write any of the words as soone as euer hee heareth any of them named. The reason hereof I shall after touch. But why the number of them being so small, should trouble you or any, I see no reason. For what thinke you of the abbreuiations vsed by Printers, when printing first came vp; or of the abbreuiati-

ons

ons of Lawyers practiſed at this day in their writing? if they were all gathered together, would they not in number equall, if not exceed theſe? Alſo that the abbreuiations vſed long ago by the *Romanes* (of which ſome remaine this day to be ſeene vpon olde monuments, and *Romane* coynes) did far exceed theſe in number, I referre my ſelfe for proofe to *Valerius Probus*, who in his booke *de Romanorum notis*, hath collected the abbreuiations of wordes, phraſes and titles vſed among the *Romanes* of old time. All which abbreuiations were no other then ſuch as I vſe in the defectiues, that is to ſay, by writing either the firſt letter onely for the word (as is preſcribed in the firſt ſeuen ſorts of defectiues,) or two or three of the firſt letters (as in the eighth,) or the firſt & laſt letters (as in the ninth.)

Fur-

Furthermore, D. *Bright* in his Art of Characterie, had 556 Characterical words, whereunto all other words might be referred: some by the affinitie and neerneſſe of their ſound: ſome as conjugates by difference of termination, number, compariſon and tenſe; ſome as deriuatiues, ſome as ſynonomaes, ſome as indiuiduall *Species* vnder the ſame *Genus*, and ſome as contraries, (which required both ſtrength of iudgement, and good abilitie of ſcholerſhip to perform:) yet had not the incumbrance been more by theſe relations, and perfecting the ſence with a ſupply out of the precedent and ſubſequent words, the number of the characters would neuer haue beene thought troubleſom, though they were not literall, but made *ad placitum*. And yet all theſe difficulties notwithſtanding, diuers men attained

ned great readineſſe in the practiſe of that Art. Moreouer we find that *Tullie*, and *Tyro* his freeman, and *Annæus Seneca* practiſed a kinde of ſhort writing by Characterie, about ſome threeſcore yeares before the birth of Chriſt. The number of whoſe characters were aboue thirteene thouſand, and they all arbitrarie characters, that is to ſay, ſuch as neither conſiſted of letters, nor yet had any relation at all to the words they ſignified, in regard of their faſhion; and yet thoſe learned men vſed with profite ſuch a multitude of characters. Alſo the inhabitants of *China* haue at this day Characters to the number of aboue thirtie thouſand, for the expreſſing of any thing they write; and all or the moſt of them, as it ſhould ſeeme, Symbolicall, (like the tenth ſorte of Characters) not conſiſting of letters, but by ſome kinde of reſemblance

semblance fancied in their minde, applied vnto the things they signifie. Insomuch as the *Iapanites*, though they know not their language, doe yet vnderstand their characters, and haue traffique with them by letters written to and fro betweene them in such characters. To conclude, all formes of short writing, by spelling characterie, prescribe the vse of defectiue characters, and them more by many then I vse: some of the words being expressed by their first letter onely, (as my words of the first sort are) and some of them by more then one of the first letters (as my words of the eight sort are) and the number of this latter sort is plainely infinite. These things considered, why should the number of the words of sort, being but 178, be thought to charge the memorie?

Scho.

Scho. *But with your leaue, their defectiues of the eight sort, expresse more letters of the word they signifie, then yours do, and are therefore the easier to be read.*

Ma. Although they expresse more letters of the word, yet are they not so easie to be read; because they do not so certainly shew what the word is, which is signified by them, as my defectiues do, that cōsist but of the first letter onely. For whereas I expresse but one word by one defectiue character; their defectiue characters of this kinde serue to expresse all words of many syllables, beginning with the same letters. As for instance: I alwayes write the word *Apostle* by a great Secretarie A, which standeth onely for the word *Apostle*, and for no other word. They write it haply by the first fiue letters *Apost.* which may be taken indifferently

for

for any of these words, [*Apostle, Apostles, Apostolique, Apostolicall, Apostolically, Apostleship, Apostacie, Apostata, Apostaticall, Apostume, Apostumes, Apostumation, Apostumated*, &c.] except a supply of the latter part of the word, be deriued from the sence of the other words in the sentence. Which cannot chuse but much trouble them when they come to reade what they haue written. For by reason they leaue diuers words to be supplied, by the sence of that which goeth before, or cometh after, they are constrained sometimes to reade a sentence (especially if they haue written it but one moneth before) two or three times ouer, ere they can certainly finde what the words are, which were so defectiuely written: whereas my defectiues haue but one significatiō apeece, which is certainly knowne before, what

it

it is, that the minde need neuer be troubled to search what word it is, by obseruing the precedent or consequent sense, but vpon the first sight of it, knoweth it directly to stand for such a word, and no other. So that these things well weighed and considered, it wil appeare, that their defectiues are far more in number then those which I vse, and not so certaine in their signification.

Scho. *How are their defectiues more then yours, when you haue sometimes ten defectiues in a sentence, to one of theirs? As for example: In writing the Lords Prayer, consisting of iust 70 words, there are aboue 50 defectiues, as you write it: whereas others in their writing of it, haue nothing neere so many, as I suppose.*

Ma. This reason of yours proueth not that my defectiues are more in number then theirs, but

onely

onely that they are more frequent in vſe. Which is ſo farre from being a diſgrace vnto this Art, that it doth the more commend it: ſeeing the wordes of ſort are in ſuch continuall practiſe, and come ſo often to the pen, in the writing of any continued ſpeech, that manie times more then three quarters of the words, but alwayes more then halfe, are wholly, or in part of that number.

Schol. *It ſeemtth that you once liked this ſupplying of the terminations of long wordes, from the precedent, and ſubſequent dependance of the ſentence: for in the fift edition you haue giuen a rule for it.*

Mai. I confeſſe that in that edition I gaue a rule, for the ſupplying of the terminatiõs of long words, from that which went before in the ſentence, but neuer from that which followed. For the precedēt

ſence will ſometimes neceſſarily make manifeſt a word ſo written: but it is troubleſome, when a man comes to reade, and knoweth not certainely, what ſuch a word is, till he hath read that which followeth in the ſentence. But finding by experience, that the practiſe of that rule, did ſometime trouble both minde and memorie, I left it out in the ſixt edition, and ſo in this. Iudge therfore your ſelfe, whether their formes of ſhort writting or this doth moſt trouble the minde and memory. Theirs whoſe defectiues are innumerable, or this, the number of whoſe defectiues are certainely knowne: Theirs, which leaveth many words to be ſupplyed from the ſence of other words, going before or comming after, or this which leaveth not one, to fetch his depẽdence in this maner from the reſt.

Schol.

Scho. *But if the words of sort be nothing cumbersome to the memorie, as you say: why haue you left so many of them out in this last edition? For I haue hard their number before, was aboue three hundred and three-score.*

Mai. You heard an vntrueth then I assure you. For the number of words of sort in the former edition were but 273; and in the fift edition, (which was next before it, and in which edition, the number of those wordes was greatest) their number was but 285 in all, (as you may easily see, if you shall count them over.)

Scho. *But doe you your selfe never practise those words of sort which you haue left out in this last edition?*

Mai. I confesse vnto you I vse many of them, and haue added others vnto them, as by my experience in practise of the Art, I saw

cauſe. Notwithſtanding leaſt the number of the ſhould be thought to great, I thought good, to leaue out almoſt one hundred of the leſſe vſuall and leſſe neceſſary abbreuiations of this kinde, and ſo to abbridge their number to 178.

Scho. *But if theſe wordes which you haue left out be neceſſary & vſefull at all, though not ſo neceſſary & vſefull as the reſt, I would deſire to know them, that if I ſee cauſe I may practiſe them alſo my ſelfe. For I deſire to be as abſolute in the knowledge of the Art, as any that vſeth it.*

Ma. Since you deſire to know them, Behold, heere are firſt the nine ſortes of defectiues by themſelues; both they which are in the booke of *Stenographie* and they alſo which I vſe my ſelfe over and aboue the. The Symbolicall words I will ſhew you after, but conſider theſe firſt.

Referre

Referre to this place, the Table of Defectiues.

Scho. *I consider them well, but me thinks they should be troublesome to get by hart. Yet (as I remember) you sayd before, that I should not neede to get them without booke; and promised to shew the reason, how I might imprint them sure in memory otherwise.*

Mai. Well recald. I promised no more, then I hope I shall make good to your acknowledgment. Obserue therefore that in this table, the nine sorts of Defectiues are diuided into nine seuerall partitions, distinguished one from another by lines of limitation: which lines as they are of seuerall fashions, so are they likewise of seuerall colours. And the defectiues contayned in the seuerall partitions, are also for a further difference printed with seuerall kindes of letters. For the first sort of defectiues

cauſe. Notwithſtanding leaſt the number of the ſhould be thought to great, I thought good, to leaue out almoſt one hundred of the leſſe vſuall and leſſe neceſſary abbreuiations of this kinde, and ſo to abbridge their number to 178.

Scho. *But if thoſe wordes which you haue left out be neceſſary & vſefull at all, though not ſo neceſſary & vſefull as the reſt, I would deſire to know them, that if I ſee cauſe I may practiſe them alſo my ſelfe. For I deſire to be as abſolute in the knowledge of the Art, as any that vſeth it.*

Ma. Since you deſire to know them, Behold, heere are firſt the nine ſortes of defectiues by themſelues; both they which are in the booke of *Stenographie* and they alſo which I vſe my ſelfe ouer and aboue the. The Symbolicall words I will ſhew you after, but conſider theſe firſt.

Referre

Referre to this place, the Table of Defectiues.

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Mai. Well recald, I promised no more, then I hope I shall make good to your acknowledgment. Obserue therefore that in this Table, the nine sorts of Defectiues are diuided into nine seuerall partitions, distinguished one from another by lines of limitation: which lines as they are of seuerall fashions, so are they likewise of seuerall colours. And the defectiues contayned in the seuerall partitions, are also for a further difference printed with seuerall kindes of letters. For the first sort of defectiues

(which are to be expreſſed by great ſtenographicall characters, and diſtinguiſhed by blacke lines of limitation) are printed in a great Engliſh letter. The ſecond ſort (which are to be expreſſed by ſmall ſtenographicall characters, and diſtinguiſhed by blew lines of limitation) are printed in a ſmal Engliſh letter. The third ſort (expreſſed by great Romane letters, and diſtinguiſhed by red lines of limitation) are printed in great Romane letters. The fourth (expreſſed by ſmall Roman letters, and diſtinguiſhed by yellow lines) are printed in a ſmall Roman letter. The fift (expreſſed by great ſecretarie letters, and diſtinguiſhed by greene lines) are printed in a great Italica letter. The ſixt (expreſſed by ſmall ſecretarie letters, and diſtinguiſhed by purple lines) are printed in a ſmall Italica letter. The ſeauenth ſort (expreſſed by

letters

letters leſſe vſuall or knowne, and diſtinguiſhed by white lines) are themſelues wholie printed in Romane capitalll letters, which among all kindes of printing is the leaſt vſuall. The eight ſort (expreſſed Stenographicallie by two or more of the firſt letters, and diſtinguiſhed by ruſſet lines) haue thoſe letters whereby they are expreſt printed in an Engliſh letter of a middle ſize ; and the reſt of the letters in a Romane character anſwerable vnto them. The ninth (expreſſed alſo Stenographicallie, by the firſt and laſt letters, and diſtinguiſhed by Roſet coloured lines of limitation) haue thoſe letters, whereby they are expreſt printed in an Engliſh letter of a middle ſize, and the reſt of the letters in an Italica character. And thus you ſee, that the nine ſorts of wordes differ among themſelues 4.

manner

manner of wayes: that is to ſay, (1) by the place of the table wherin they ſtand. (2) by the faſhion of the lines of limitation. (3) by the colour of thoſe lines. (4) by their manner of printing. Now the vſe of this foure-fould diſtinction of the defectiues, ſerueth notablie for the ſpeedie imprinting of them in memorie.

For if a man read ouer the words of this table aduiſedlie, but once or twice, obſeruing withall theſe diſtinctions of the defectiues, he cannot lightlie but remember, of what ſort anie word is. For certainlie either the place wherein the word ſtandeth; or the faſhion or colour of the lines of limitation, whereby it is diſtinguiſhed; or the letters whereby it is printed, will bring the word to his minde, except he hath red them verie negligentlie or careleſſelie. Now, if we know

know certainelie, of what sort a word is, the rule it selfe without the sight of the character, teacheth vs how it is to be written. As for example. Yf I know the word (*which*) to be either conteyned in the first partition, or to be printed in a great English letter, or to be among those words, whose lines of limitation are blacke, or of this fashion (__⌈) I am thereby admonished, that it is a defectiue of the first sort, and therefore to be written by the great Stenographicall character of *w*. Yf I remember the word (*respect*) to be either one of the ninth partition; or to be printed with letters partlie English partlie Italica; or to be among those words, whose lines of limitation are of the colour of Roset, or of this fashion (|‾‾) I know thereby, that it is a word of the ninth sort, and therefore to be expressed (according

cording as the rule directeth) by the ſmall character of the laſt letter, affixed to the great character of the firſt in the ſixt place thereof. And ſo likewiſe may all the reſt of the Defectiues which are not charactered, be very eaſilie commited to memorie, without getting them by heart, after the ſame manner: becauſe they are all written according to rule.

Scho. *I thinke indeede, that theſe directions of yours are ſufficient for remembring the characters of all the wordes, which are to be written according to rule: but in writing the other words, which you haue charactred, I meete with diuerſe doubts; wherein I would deſire you to be ſatiſfied.*

Mai. Propound Sir, all your doubts, in order: and I hope I ſhall ſatisfie you.

Scho. *Firſt whie doe you ſeuer the word (Hee) from the reſt of the*

words

words of the first five?

Mai. Because whereas the rest are expressed by their first letter, this is to be expressed by the last.

Scho. *The first character of the second sort you make to signifie both a and an: I would therefore know when it signifieth the one and when the other.*

Mai. When it cometh before a word beginning with a consonant, it signifieth a, as in these words: [*A King, a duke, a friend, a guide.*] But when it cometh before a word beginning with a vowell or h, it signifieth *an*, as in these words: [*An armie. An eagle. An hoast. An houre.*]

Scho. *Why are those 14 wordes, which be added to them of the second sort, rather to be added to them, then to any other sort of wordes.*

Mai. Because these are to be written in or close to the neather line,

line, as wordes of the ſecond ſort are to be written: and occupie not the full diſtance betweene the lines, as other words of ſort doe.

Scho. *But what agreement haue they with the characters you expreſſe them by?*

Mai. The firſt being the character of the word (*ment*) is many times vſed in writting for an abridgment of the letter *m*, over a word of many ſyllables: (as in the writing of theſe wordes, *Commendations, Commande, &c.*) and therefore the word *ment*, may fitly be expreſſed by it, becauſe *m* is the firſt letter therof. The ſecond character ſignifiyng *Re*, (which is vſed onely in the beginning of a word, compounded with the prepoſition *Re*, As in theſe words: *Referre, Refuſe, Redreſſe, &c.*) is all one with the termination *rie*, vſed onely in the end of a word: & being of like

ſound

ſound therewith, may therefore be expreſſed by the ſame. The character of *The* is the ſame with the termination *tie*, & differeth therfrom onely by the change of the middle letter *i* into *h*. And ſeeing the termination *tee* is alwayes vſed as a diſiunct, and the word *the* as a character of the ſecond ſort written cloſe to the lower line it may without error be vſed to ſignifie them both. The fourth and fitt *And* and *As*, are expreſſed by flat characters, differing onely in length one from an other: and are like vnto the *Hebrew pathac* or *a*, which is the firſt letter of both the words. The ſixt and ſeaventh *pre* and *them*, are expreſſed directlie by their two firſt letters Pr and Th. The eight, ninth and tenth *after*, *hand*, and *is* are noted by there laſt letters, *fter*, *nd*, and *S*.

The eleauenth, which is the character

racter of *in*, is ſignified by a tittle in the lower line: becauſe i the firſt letter thereof is the onelie letter of all the alphaber, that hath a tittle belonging to it. The twelfth and thirteenth *Con* and *De* haue ſome likeneſſe to the character of the ſyllables *Con* and *De*, to which they are alſo like in ſound. The laſt character *From* is the onely character without relation, and by this conſideration the better kept in mind.

Scho. *It ſeemeth to me that the character of* And, hand, the, *and* from *differ nothing from the character of little r, Greate R little p, and the combination of* ng.

Mai. It is true. But as long as no other wordes are referred to theſe characters, being thus written (as words of the ſecond ſort) cloſe to the neather line, it can no more trouble vs, to vſe thē for the words *And*, *as*, *the*, and *from*, then it troubleth

bleth vs to vſe the ſmall characters of vowells, for combinations of Conſonants. For there is the ſelfe ſame reaſon of both. And becauſe theſe 4. words *and, as, the, from,* are ſuch common wordes in our Engliſh tongue, I haue reaſon to avoord them but ſhort characters.

Scho *What is the reaſon that in wordes of the third, fourth, fift, and ſixt ſort, you character ſome wordes, and not the reſt?*

Mai. Becauſe none of the other wordes neede charactering, ſince the rule it ſelfe ſufficientlie directeth how they are to be charactered. But where two or three words beginning with the ſame letter, come together in the ſame partition; neceſſary it was that they ſhould be all charactered, that it might be ſeene, by what daſhes trayles or other differences, their letters muſt be diſtinguiſhed on from another.

Scho.

racter of *in*, is signified by a tittle in the lower line: because the first letter thereof is the onelie letter of all the alphabet, that hath a tittle belonging to it. The twelfth and thirteenth *Con* and *De* haue some likenesse to the character of the syllables *Con* and *De*, to which they are also like in sound. The last character *From* is the onely character without relation, and by this consideration the better kept in mind.

Scho. *It seemeth to me that the character of* And, hand, the, *and* from *differ nothing from the character of little r, Greate R little p, and the combination of* ng.

Mai. It is true. But as long as no other wordes are referred to these characters, being thus written (as words of the second sort) close to the neather line, it can no more trouble vs, to vse thē for the words *And, as, the*, and *from*, then it troubleth

bleth vs to vse the small characters of vowells, for combinations of Consonants. For there is the selfe same reason of both. And because these 4. words *and, as, the, from,* are such common wordes in our English tongue, I haue reason to avoord them but short characters.

Scho *What is the reason that in wordes of the third, fourth, fift, and sixt sort, you character some wordes, and not the rest?*

Mai. Because none of the other wordes neede charactering, since the rule it selfe sufficientlie directeth how they are to be charactered. But where two or three words beginning with the same letter, come together in the same partition; necessary it was that they should be all charactered, that it might be seene, by what dashes trayles or other differences, their letters must be distinguished on from another.

Scho.

Scho. *But how ſhall I then remember which is the right letter, whereby euerie of theſe words is to be written?*

Mai. By marking onelie the order of the words; that is to ſay, in what order one word goeth before another. For obſerue this generallie in all the words, which are characters, that euery letter hath place before other, as it is moſt ſimple & freeſt from daſhes, or trayles. As for example. In words of the third ſort, there are three wordes beginning with A; (*Alſo*, *Affect*, *Afflict*.) of which the firſt word *Alſo* is expreſſed by a plaine great Roman *A*, without daſh or traile; the ſecond word *Affect* is expreſſed by another kinde of great Roman *A*, hauing a daſh but no trayle; the third word *Afflict* is differenced therefrom by a traile. Likewiſe alſo there are two words of the third ſort beginning

ginning with G (·|· *Great, Gentle.*) of which the first is expreſt by a great Roman *G* hauing no trayle, & therefore more ſimple; the later by a great Roman *G* hauing a trayle. So for the words *Iudg* and *Inſtruct*, beginning with I, the firſt word hath the ſimpleſt character. The like is to be obſerued in all the reſt. So that if you can but remember the order of theſe wordes, (which with once reading them ouer heedfullie you may be able to to doe) you may eaſilie remember the letters, which are appropriated vnto them. Proceede now to your other queſtions.

Scho. *What is the reaſon that in ſome words, their termination is ſeuered from the reſt of the word, by the interpoſition of a note of vnion? as in theſe words:* Eccleſiaſt-es. Hebr-ew. Majeſt-ie. *&c.*

Mai. I ſhall anſwere you to this doubt,

doubt when we come to the next chapter, vnto which the resoluing of this question doth properly belonge. In the meane space, let it suffice you to know, that these kinde of wordes thus divided, are to be written by the Characters appropriated vnto them, no lesse then other wordes, which are not so divided.

Schol. *I rest in that answer for this time, and will now proceede to my other doubts. Why doe you character all the words of the seaventh sort?*

Mai. Because the letters belonging vnto them are of a mixt sort, and not so well knowne vnto all, as *Romane & Secretarie.* For the first seaven are expressed by letter of the Court hand, the fiue next by Greeke letters, and the three last by Saxon letters.

Scho. *Whereas you haue added 14 words to them of the 8 sort, and character-*

red

rallered them: though I perceiue very well the reason of your characte-ring the first eight in such manner as you doe: Yet I vnderstand not the writting of the later. I pray you therfore shew me the agreement, which these 6 last wordes haue with their characters.

Maist. In the character of the word *Abhominable*, the character of *b* though it be affixed to the sixt place of the great character of *A*, as the rule commandeth, yet it is affixed on the inside of the great character in such maner as you see, that other wordes beginning with *ab* might haue a distinct beginning from this. as: *Abhorre. About. Abound &c.* As for the 5 last beginning with the syllable *Con*, they are expressed by the old letter now worne out of vse, called *Con per ce*, thus differenced. *Condition* is expressed by the letter *Con per ce* alone

lone without any addition. *Conſider* hath the Character of *S* added hereunto, being the fourth letter of the word. *Continue* hath likwiſe the character of *t*, which is the fourth letter of the word added vnto it. *Conteyne* is expreſſed by a character commonly vſed by merchants, for the word *Conteyning* or *Contents*. *Conclude* hath the 5 firſt letters decernable therein.

Scho. *Why are the 4 words added to them of the ninth ſort, ſeuered from them, & printed by themſelues?*

Mai. Becauſe whereas in all the other words of the ninth ſort, the affixion of the laſt letter to the firſt is regular, in theſe 4 it is irregular; as you may your ſelfe perceiue without further demonſtration. And thus haue I gone through euerie one of the defectiues, and ſhewne the meanes whereby we may remember them all, (if there were

were more then there be) without conning them or their characters without booke.

Scho. *Thus farre I confesse your directions for the remembrance of the wordes of sort, are most playne: and that it is farre more easie, to committ them to memorie, then euer I supposed: But I feare the Symbolicall characters will not bee so easilie remembred.*

Mai. The symbolicall characters (assure your selfe) are as easie to be remembred by their relation to their characters, as the Defectiues by their places, if not easier. For there is such a neere relation betweene the symbolicall words, and their characters, that when the relation is once knowne the characters will neuer after be forgotten. Now the wordes of the ninth sort with their seuerall characters are these following.

Sunne

Sunne.	*Diuill.*
Moone.	*Antichriſt.*
Conſcience.	*Idolater.*
World.	*Appoint.*
Money.	*Ignorance.*
Circum.	*Himſelfe.*
Count.	*It is.*
Cont.	*Is it.*
Heart.	*One.*
Circumciſe	*Extr-a.*
Elect.	*Exp.*
Serpent.	*Expreſſe.*
Satan.	

Scho. *I pray you now acquaint me with the relation of theſe words to their characters.*

Mai. with a verie good will. You ſhall vnderſtand therefore, that ſignifying *Sunne*, is the aſtronomical character of the *Sunne*, repreſenting the roundneſſe of the bodie of the *Sunne*, and the ſplender of the beames thereof.

Signifying the *Moone* is alſo

so the *Astronomical* character of the *Moone* resembling the face of the *Moone* in her prime.

☾ The character of *Cõscience* beareth the similitude of the moone in the waine: because *Cõscience* in these dayes is in the waine with manie.

⊙ signifieth *World*, because the spheares of heauen encompasse the globe of the earth, and the region of the ayre, as of these two parallel circles, the greater includeth the lesse. ⊙

⊙ Is the character of *money*, because *money* is round, and hath crosses stampt vpon it, as this round character hath.

The character *Circum* (which signifieth *Round about*) is no other then a circle, round about the Stenographicall character of S, which is the first letter of the word.

The character of *Cont*, besides that it is round as a *counter*, where-

wherewith *Counts* are cast; is also like the *Combination* of &, which presenteth the first and last letters of the sayd word, c and t.

The character of *Cont* is referred to the character of *Count*; from which it differeth in the breadth and height onelie.

The character of *Heart* is like vnto the figure of a heart, as it is commonlie made.

The character of the word *Circumcise*, hath al the letters thereof plainelie to be distinguished therein.

x Standeth for *Elect*, and is like the character for the word *Christ*, but lesse; and to be alwayes written close to the lower line, like words of the second sort. Now the relation of the *Elect* to *Christ*, standeth in this: that the *Elect* are daily renewed into the image of *Christ*.

stand-

Standing for a *Serpent*, re-
ſembleth a ſerpent creeping vpon
the ground.

§ Signifieth *Satan*, and is like
the Character of a *Serpent*, reared
vp to aſſayle anie: and by this
Character Satan is ſignified, be-
cauſe he is the old ſubtile *Serpent*,
which reareth vp himſelfe againſt
men to aſſayle them by temptati-
ons.

The character of the *Deuill*
is alſo the ſimilitude of a Serpent
reared vp, and much like the cha-
racter of Satan.

Signifying *Antichriſt* is made
of the great Character of A, the firſt
letter of *Anti*, (which ſignifieth
pro & contra: ·|· *For* and *againſt*)
and the character of *Chriſt*: becauſe
Antichriſt is both *For* and *againſt*
Chriſt; for him in his profeſſion,
and againſt him in his practiſe.

Is vſed for the word *Idolater*

in reſpect of the vpright poſition thereof, anſwerable to the ſtanding vp of an Idoll, which is the *Idolater's* object.

Which is vſed for the word *Appoint*, is the character of A, with a point or tittle in it, and therein ſtandeth the relation betweene the word and character.

The character of *Ignorance* is ſomewhat like vnto a rodd. And I keepe the agreement of this word with the character firmely in memorie, by that ſaying of *Solomon*, *Prou.* 10: 13. *A rodd is for the back of him, that is void of vnderſtanding.*

Signifying *Himſelfe* is compounded of the character of the letter m, and the character of *Selfe*, which being pronounced together, yeildeth the ſound of *Emſelfe*; in regard whereof it may not vnfitlie be vſed to ſignifie *Himſelfe*.

being the characters

of

of [*It is* and *Is it*] haue a manifeſt relation one to the other, and ſome agreement alſo with the letters of the word which they ſignifie.

Signifying *one* is made of *one* ſtroake, and is in common vſe alreadie.

Laſtlie the characters of *Extra*, *exp*, and *Expreſſe* haue all of them ſome affinitie with the letter x : whoſe ſound they haue in the firſt ſyllable and are thereby remembred.

And thus haue you now ſeene the relation of all the ſymbolicall words to their characters: wherein I muſt craue pardon, for deliuering ſuch phantaſtica'l conceiptes, as I confeſſe ſome of them to be : becauſe without them I could not wel ſhew the agreement betweene the words and their characters. And the moſt abſurd relations will be alſo as well remembred, by their

abſurditie, as the moſt proper by their apt and fit agreements. And thus you ſee I truſt, that the Symbolical characters, which you iudged ſo hard to be remembred, may as eaſilie be committed to memorie, as the Defectiues.

Scho. *I ſee and acknowledge it, but haue none of the Defectiues the like relation to the letters whereby they are expreſſed?*

Mai. Euerie defectiue (ſauing ſome few added to the ſecond ſort) haue this relation to their character, that it hath at leaſt their firſt letter in it. But there are manie alſo among them, which haue a ſymbolicall relation, vnto the letter, whereby they are expreſſed; as to giue inſtance in ſome few of them.

The double f is vſed to ſignifie the word *fellowſhip*, becauſe it conſiſteth of two of the ſame letters, ioyned together as *Fellowes*.

The

The fashion of the letter signifying *Hypocrite* is such, as that it turneth in the vpper and most conspicuous part thereof, the selfe same way, that the letter signifying *Helie* turneth: but vnderneath, it turneth the cleane contrarie way: Expressing thereby the nature of an *hypocrite*, which outwardlie makes a shew of *Holinesse*, but in his secreet actions turneth another way.

The letters of the word *Maniefould* consisteth of *manie foulds* or pleites.

The letter of these two wordes (*Magistrate*, *Minister*) and the words themselues are perfectlie remembred, by ioyning them both together in this maner; ( )with this supposition that the *Magistrate* and *Minister* should ioyne and goe together hand in hand, like *Moses* and *Aaron* for the suppressing of in-

ſolent abuſes: the one with the word, the other with the ſword executing his dutie.

Theſe two words (*Sacrament* & *Sacrifice*) are written with the ſame kind of S: ſauing that when it ſignifyeth *Sacrifice*, it hath a daſh through it, in ſigne that *Sacrifices* are now aboliſhed; but when it ſignifieth *Sacrament* it is without a daſh, becauſe *Sacraments* are ſtill in vſe.

I could leade you forward with verie manie other examples of this kinde; but it needeth not, becauſe the letters of Defectiues may be as certanlie knowne by their place, maner of print, faſhion and colour of the lines of limitation and ſuch like conſiderations before deliuered, as by anie ſymbolicall reſemblance which they haue with their character.

Scho, *I now perceiue that poſ-*

ſible

ſible which before I though not ſo: For before I thought it vtterlie impoſſible, for a man to write the true characters of words of ſort, except he had gotten both wordes and characters firſt without booke, as a Grammar ſcholler doeth his leſſon. But I am now of opinion that by this maner of proceeding in committing the wordes to memorie, which you haue preſcribed, a man may ſooner imprint all the wordes of ſort in his minde, and be able to write their characters, then to learne the letters of ſome entangled and perplexed alphabet, which I haue ſeene. For I am perſwaded that I can now my ſelfe character the whole table from the beginning to the end, without ſight of anie table alreadie charactered. But I doubt leaſt theſe wordes being ſo ſoone gotten, will be as ſoone forgotten.

Mai. Neuer feare you that, For the frequencie of their vſe (ſpeciallie

lie of the moſt neceſſarie of them) will not ſuffer you to forget them, as long as you practiſe this manner of writing.

Scho. *Yet one ſcruple ſtill remayneth in my minde concerning words of ſort; and that is this. Manie of them are ſeldome vſed, and your ſelfe affirme, that ſome of the wordes may be as ſoone written at large as by theſe abbreuiations. If it be ſo, why doe you not altogether leaue out ſuch wordes, as may be ſo written, or which are verie ſeldome vſed, that the number of them might be fewer.*

Mai. Becauſe I ſtriue to haue all wordes (as neere as I can) not onely ſpeedilie but faſhionablie written; And therefore although theſe wordes, *Behold, iudge, King, Lord, number, reueale, keepe, traſh, vnto, quiet, kinde, ſunne, moone, world, money*, & many other, may be written as ſoone at large and in reaſon-

able

able good fashion to, as by the peculiar characters heere allotted thē yea and some of them sooner, yet because when they are written at large, they are not altogether so fayre and fashonable and doe not therefore so quicklie catch the eye, as when they are written by their peculiar abbreuiations, I neuer write them at large. I confesse indeed that I was once in the minde, to leaue out all those words which a re seldome vsed, or may be sallie written as soone: but when I considered, that these words which I vse are iudged by them that know and practise this Art, to be so farre from emcombring the memorie, that besides these they vse diuerse others of their owne inuention, both Defectiues and symbolicalls, that thought vanished: especiallie considering that although I set all the words downe which I vse my

ſelfe yet a man may vſe as manie, or as few of them as he will, for all that.

Scho. *But doe you then approue of their doings, that add their Defectiues or Symbolicall characters, to them which you haue ſet downe alreadie?*

Mai. Yf I ſhould not approue of it, how can I helpe it? But indeed in my iudgement, it is not vnfit for men of ſeuerall callings & profeſſi ons, to vſe fit characters for ſuch long wordes, as in the practiſe of their vocation & trade, they finde verie often occaſion to write. For thoſe words may by verie obuious to one mans penne, in regard of his calling and imployment, which a man of another profeſſion ſhall ſeldome or neuer haue occaſion to write. As the names of writts, and termes of law to them that ſtudie the law: the names of drugges, & medi-

medicinall confections to the Apothecarie: of stuffe vnto the Mercer. &c.

Chap. 17. Concerning the vse of wordes of sort in the abbreviation of other wordes.

Scholer.

IN the seauenteenth chapter I gaue this generall rule, that when any of the wordes of sort may serue conueniently to expresse another word, or any part of another word, it must be so vsed: but you show not, when they may serue conueniently to expresse other wordes, or partes of them.

Mai. Nether needeth it, since the examples there giuen doe sufficientlie declare when they may thus be vsed: namely, when being so vsed they cannot be taken for other wordes or syllables. the reason wherof you shal more throughlie

he vnderſtand and perceiue, by the characterīng of theſe examples following.

And firſt concerning wordes of ſort admitting affixes, you muſt obſerue that their affixes are ſuch as preſuppoſe no vowel before them. And therefore wordes of the firſt eight and ninth ſort may be affixed onely in the ſixt place, where no vowell is ſignified: All other words of ſort may be affixed at any part of their character, where the affix falleth out readieſt for the penne, or is moſt conſpicuous to the eye: As you may plainly ſe by theſe examples of the ten ſortes of wordes admitting Affixes.

(1) Wordes of the firſt ſort admitting affixes.

Comes.	*Forme.*
Forke.	*Force.*
Feord.	*Forkes.*
Forget.	*Fourth.*
	Makes.

Makes.	*Prompt.*
Notes.	*Proppes.*
Proper.	*Proze.*
Proud.	*Procter.*
Prone.	

(2) Wordes of the second sort admitting affixes.

End'st.	*Yffes.*
Goodes.	*Lyes.*
Mans.	*Candle.*
Ours.	*Handling.*
Bees.	*Handes.*
Cannes.	*Handle.*
Canst.	*Wordes.*

(3) Wordes of the third sort admitting Affixes.

Affectes.	*Reueales.*
Afflictes.	*Reueal'th.*
Beholdes.	*Prouerbes.*
Gentles.	*Quiets.*
Numbers.	*Hebrewes.*

(4) Wordes of the fourth sort admitting affixes.

Ghospells.	*Hypocrites.*

Keep'st.

Keep'ſt.	*Queſtes.*
Landes.	*Reſurrections.*
Pſalmes.	*Hypocrites.*

(5) Wordes of the fift ſort admitting Affixes.

Benefites.	*Receiues.*
Concernes.	*Deſtroy'th.*
Magiſtrates.	*Apoſtles.*
Miniſters.	*Inſtruct's.*
Neglect's.	*Sacramentes.*
Tempeſts.	

(6) Wordes of the ſixt ſort admitting Affixes.

Addſt.	*Reprobates.*
Deliuers.	*Selues.*
Kindes.	*Quarters.*
Names.	*Orders.*
Repent's.	

(7) Words of the ſeauenth ſort admitting Affixes.

Accordes.	*Proſperd.*
Ordaynes.	*Proſpers.*
Yardes.	*Satiſfieth.*

Courtes.

Courtes. *Sermons.*

(8) Examples of the eight sort admitting affixes.

Creates. *Persequutes.*
Drinkes. *Prosequutes.*
Scriptures. *Predestinat's.*
Persuades. *Conditions.*

(9) Wordes of the nin'th sort admitting affixes.

Husbandes. *Sometimes.*
Maisters. *Temptations.*
Meruailes. *Chambers.*
Mulitudes. *Members.*
Similitudes. *Signifies.*

(10) Wordes of the tenth sort admitting Affixes.

Sunnes. *Satans.*
Moones. *Diuils.*
Countes. *Antichristes.*
Heartes. *Counter.*
Serpentes. *Moonth.*
Idolaters.

And these for examples of wordes of sort admitting Affixes

Affixes ſhall ſuffice: Now before I come to giue examples of them, which admit Diſiunctes, I muſt acquaint you with the reaſon, why theſe 16 wordes following, haue their termination ſeuered from thē by a note of vnion, rather then any other wordes in the table, after this manner.

Eccleſiaſt-es.	*Neceſſ-arie.*
Hebr-ew.	*Experi-ence.*
Maieſt-ie.	*Philoſoph-ie.*
Bapt-iſme.	*Satiff-ie.*
Reuer-ence.	*Abhomin-able.*
Benef-ite.	*Signif-ie.*
Conſequ-ent.	*Ignor-ance.*
Perpetu-all.	*Extr-a.*

The reaſon hereof is this, wheras all other wordes of ſort, when they admit Diſiunctes, for the making vp of other wordes, looſe no part of their owne letters, theſe doe. For then, they omitt that latter part of themſelues, which you ſee heere to be

be seuered from them, and admit the disiunct of another worde in place thereof. As:

Ecclesiasticall.	*Necessitie.*
Hebrician.	*Experiment.*
Maisticall.	*Philosopher.*
Baptist.	*Satisfactorie.*
Renerent.	*Abhomination.*
Benefice.	*Significant.*
Consequence.	*Ignorant.*
Perpetuitie.	*Extremitie.*

Scho. *Now I conceiue you. Proceed therefore (if you please) to Examples of other wordes of sort admitting Disiuncts.*

Mai. Examples of the first sort of wordes admitting Disiunctes are these.

Button.	*Dissolue.*
Communion.	*Dissuade.*
Commence.	*Forehend.*
Discipline.	*Forester.*
Disease.	*Goddesse.*
Dissemble.	*Howell.*

Proeme.

Proeme.	*Commending.*
Lesser.	*Commination.*
Notable.	*Communicatiõ.*
Noted.	*Commendation.*
Offending.	*Commission.*
Soweth.	*Commotion.*
Vsing.	*Chrystalline.*
Venter.	*Dissuasion.*
Christianitie.	*Comicall.*
Closing.	*Forrage.*

Scho. *Are all wordes of sort capable of receiuing* Disiunctes ?

Mai. Yes.

Scho. *And are the places of* Disiunctes *about them alwayes regularlie disposed, according to the rule of the seauenth Chapter.*

Mai All are regular, sauing those which are referred to wordes of the second sort. And yet euen these are not altogether irregular. For such as end in a, e, or i, wil haue the vowels expressed by tittles, after the maner of great characters; such as end in u

will

wil hane the vowell u expreſſed by the ſmal character of w, a little higher thē it vpon the left ſide therof. as:

Manna.	*Die.*	*Virtue.*
Mane.	*Thee.*	*Manu.*
Manie.	*Thie.*	*Oration.*
Anie.	*Rhea.*	
Fullie.	*Dea.*	

As for words of this kind ending in o, they muſt be writtē at large. as:

Mano. *Verto.*

Alſo wordes ending in Conſonantes, beginning with a word of the ſecond ſort, if their Diſiuncts conſignifie a, wil haue the diſiunct placed ouer them after the maner of great characters: But if it cōſignifie any other vowel, the Diſjunct muſt be placed vpon the left ſide therof, a little higher then it, and conſignifie the vowell indefinitely. as:

Manaſſes.	*Diall.*	*Warder.*
Lyar.	*Orange.*	
Oracle.	*Connagh.*	
		Diademe.

Diademe.	*Endeth.*
Dialogue.	*Maunor.*
Diameter.	*Vnities.*
Diamond.	*Beatitude.*
Vuaps.	*Excepted.*
Diet.	*Canonize.*
Canicular.	*Canoneere.*
Diaper.	*Dioceſſe.*
Behraided.	*Diabolicall.*
Deitie.	

(3) Words of the third ſort having diſiuncts.

Affecting.	*Revelation.*
Affecteth.	*Seavering.*
Afflicted.	*Worſhipping.*
Beholding.	*Triumphant.*
Doctrine.	*Yeilding.*
Obedience.	*Affectation.*

(4) Words of the fourth ſort having diſiuncts.

Damned.	*Interrupt.*
Dominion.	*Landing.*
Everard.	*Oueries.*
Intereſt.	*Pſalmiſt.*

Queſtion.

Queſtion.	*Damnation.*
Tranſitorie.	*Hypocryticall*

(5) Wordes of the fift ſort hauing Diſiunctes.

Concerneth.	*Originallie.*
Deſtroying.	*Receiuing.*
Euangeliſt.	*Temperance.*
Generalitie.	*Tempeſtuous.*
Miniſtring.	*Miniſtration.*
Neglecting.	*Euangelicall.*
Iſraelite.	*Leniticall.*

(6) Words of the ſixt ſort hauing Diſiuncts.

Adoration.	*Audacious.*
Adornation.	*Deliuerie.*
Addition.	*Ordereth.*
Partition.	*Pardoning.*
Particular.	*Partaker.*
Hardie.	*Quartering.*
Adooe.	*Repentance.*
Deliuerance.	*Serueth.*
Liketh.	*Naaman.*

(7) Wordes of the 7 ſort hauing Diſiunctes.

Begin-

Beginneth.	*Prosperitie.*
Difficultie.	*Satisfieth.*
Ordayning.	*Satisfying.*
Ordayneth.	*Speciallie.*
Prospering.	*Straunger.*

(8) Wordes of the eight sort hauing Disiuncts.

Blessed.	*Profest.*
Creator.	*Prophet.*
Creature.	*Scarcitie.*
Drinketh.	*Continuall.*
Exequuter.	*Standeth.*
Placeth.	*Strengthned.*
Persuadeth.	*Conditionall.*
Persequuter.	*Consideration.*
Prosequuting.	*Concluding.*
Predestinateth.	*Concludeth.*

(9) Wordes of the ninth sort hauing disiuncts.

Husbandeth.	*Signification.*
Mencioned.	*Substantiall.*
Reconciled.	*Chambering.*
Reguarding.	*Chargeth.*
Respecteth.	*Liberalitie.*

Mani-

Manifeſtation. *Reconciliation.*

(10) VVordes of the tenth ſort hauing diſiunctes.

Sunnie.	*Idolatrous.*
Counting.	*Appointed.*
Contention.	*Owner.*
Hartie.	*Expect.*
Elected.	*Expreſſed.*
Expiate.	*Circumciſion.*
Expound.	*Contentation.*
Dineliſh.	*Conteſtation.*
Antichriſtian.	*Satanicall.*
Idolatrie.	

Examples of wordes of ſort admitting both Affixes and Diſiunctes.

Diſguiſe.	*Forfeited.*
Diſperſe.	*Forſake.*
Diſtance.	*Forſee.*
Forbid.	*Fortune.*
Forbeare.	*Former.*
Forgoe.	*Forceable.*
Forgett.	*Fortifie.*
Forgiue.	*Procure.*

Pro-

Proprietie.	Comptroll.
Protector.	Handleth.
Proside.	Cancar.
Promander.	Contriue.
Conceale.	Discription.
Consent.	Propagation.
Conceipt.	Proclamation.
Conceiue.	Comprehension.
Confist.	Disclaime.
Consecrate.	Distribution.
Constant.	Prouocation.
Constable.	Prognosticatiõ.
Constraine.	Dispaire.
Contract.	Cancell.
Contribution.	Consternation.
Contrition.	

Examples of words of sort admitting notes of production.

Dice.	Coyne.
Oare.	Cone.
Oyer.	Mane.
Traunce.	Shale.
Oofe.	Sowne.
Aidſt.	Died.

Beheld,

Beheld.	*Tamper.*
Beganne.	*Fore.*
Begunne.	*Goade.*
Stain'd.	*Note.*
Leeke.	*Vse.*
Proofe.	

VVhere you may obserue, that when a word of sorte differeth from another word in the vowell onely, it may serue to expresse that word, by subscribing such a note of production, as cometh neerest to that vowell: as in these words. *Beheld*, *Beganne*, *Begunne*, *Deede*, *Tamper*.

I goe forward now to Collateralls.

(1) Examples of Collateralles occupying the full distance betweene the lines.

Foreordayned.	*Disallow.*
Disclose.	*Disagree.*
Disquiet.	*Disappoinct.*
Compasse.	*Discharge.*

Diſcontinue.
Diſcountenãce.
Diſſigure.
Diſſranchize.
Diſmay.
Diſmember.
Diſcomfite.
Diſcõfortable.
Diſobedience.
Diſpeople.
Forethought.
Foreſpoken.
Forethinke.
Forſweare.
Forcaſt.
Foreſtall.
Diſlike.
Promiſe.
Countleſſe.
Counteruayle.
Contreuerſie.
Eſtraunge.
Hartichoake.
Vnderſtanding.
Adminiſter.
Perſeuer.
Aduenture.
Clockmaker.
Catholique.
Circumference.
Metaphor.
Harmonie.
Teſtimonie.
Antimonie.
Worldling.
Landlord.
Starrechamber
Circumuent.
Circumfluence.
Vnderling.
Sanctimonie.
Proportion.
Tranſgreſſion.
Enterfeare.
Tranſubſtantiation.
Admiration.
Tranſgreſſor.

Houſeleeke.	Godleſſe.
Shepheard.	Diſreabe.
Catholickes.	Prolonge.
Buttreſſe.	Gentlewoman.
Butler.	Exotique.
Forlorne.	

(2) Examples of Collaterals written in the neather line, occupiing leſſe then the diſtance between the lines.

Coniecture.	Reprehend.
Behauiour.	Yardly.
Lyon.	Conuert.
Diuine.	Auert.
Candie.	Manlie.
Fullneſſe.	Conuerſation.
Reiected.	Vniuerſitie.

(3) Examples of Collatteralls wherein the former is higher then the latter.

Worſhipfull.	Comelineſſe.
Churchyard.	Forward.
Quietlie.	Likelie.
Appointment.	Fragment.

Ignorantlie.	*Orchyard.*
Profanesse.	*Astonishment,*
Parchment.	*Garment.*
Mortmane.	*Commencemẽt*
Proiect.	*Moonthlie.*
Barrennesse.	*Heyward.*
Drunkennesse.	*Darknesse.*
Hardnesse.	*Wildernesse.*
Wilfulnesse.	*Counriman.*
Houldernesse.	*Continuallie.*
Peruert.	*Punishment.*
Sickerlie.	*Presentments.*
Perfectlie.	*Affrightment.*
Milkyard.	*Christendome.*
Courtyard.	

(4) Examples of Collateralls, wherein the former is the lower.

Requeſt.	*Conquere.*
Accompanie.	*Confesse.*
Besprinkle.	*Confute.*
Conduct.	*Confiscate.*
Conformitie.	*Conuict.*
Congruitie.	*Conuince.*
Coniure.	*Confine.*

Conueni-

Conuenient.	Vnequall.
Conuoy.	Vnlike.
Demurre.	Vnprofitable.
Demure.	Preſeruation.
Concoct.	Conuocation.
Degree.	Demonſtration
Determine.	Diuination.
Debonayre,	Retribution.
Deface.	Refractarie.
Defame.	Recreate.
Defraude.	Reforme.
Denounce.	Refuge.
Depart.	Repreſſe.
Deuice.	Reuenge.
Digreſſe.	Vnbuckle.
Prenent.	Preferre.
Reioyce.	Prefix.
Recompence.	Aſunder.
Vniforme.	Candleſticke.
Vncleane.	

(5) Examples of Collateralls wherein the firſt is a tittle : being ſuch wordes as beginne with *Em*, *Im*, *En*, or *In*.

Embrace.
Empire.
Empeach.
Empouriſh.
Emphaticall.
Impatient.
Impediment.
Impietie.
Impoſſible.
Impunitie.
Imprint.
Imperiall.
Impoſt.
Impure.
Important.
Impugne.
Improper.
Implacable.
Impoſſibilitie.
Impulſion.
Imprecation.
Immediate.
Importunitie.
Enfeebled.
Enflame.
Enquire.
Indenture.
Incloſe.
Indulgence.
Intend.
Ingenuitie.
Indignitie.
Infirmitie.
Iniquitie.
Inexorable.
Ineuitable.
Induſtrie.
Infantene.
Infringe.
Inſtinct.
Inſtabilitie.
Indifferent.
Innaſion.

(6) Examples of words wherin are three or more Collaterals.

Work-

Workemanſhip.	*Comprehended.*
Vnbeeliefe.	*Commaunded.*
Vnfruitfull.	*Whatſoeuer.*
Endeuour.	*Comfortleſſe.*
Vnmercifull.	*Vnneceſſarilie.*
Vnregenerate.	*Inmanerlineſſe.*
Directlie.	

Example of words, whereint he Character of the ſyllable *Ment*, is vſed as an affix or diſiunct.

Vehement.	*Turnament.*
Moment.	*Merriment.*
Rayment.	*Wonderment.*
Regiment.	*Allurement.*
Ornament.	*Parliament.*
Nutriment.	*Gouernement.*
Abilement.	*Predicament.*
Fomentation.	*Iudgement.*
Complement.	*Puniſhment.*

Examples of wordes, wherein the Character of the ſyllable *ſon*, is vſed as an Affix or diſiunct.

Baſon.	*Iaſon.*
Blazon.	*Geaſon.*

Poyſon.	*Capariſon,*
Seaſon.	*Harriſon,*
Treaſon.	*Lawſonne:*
Conſen:	*Beniſon:*
Compariſon.	*Deniſon:*

Examples of words wherin the ylables [*ſon, ſion, ſhion, tion, cian, cien,*] or the like in ſound, are expreſſed by a title in the ſmall Character before going.

Samſon.	*Avulſion:*
Grimſon.	*Election:*
Saxon,	*Correction:*
Faction:	*Complexion:*
Fiction:	*Contradiction:*
Halcyon:	*Circũſpection:*
Emption:	*Iuriſdiction:*
Preſumption:	*Vnction:*
Collection:	*Actions:*
Hudſonne:	*Aſſumption:*

Examples of words of ſort, whoſe Characters may admitt tittles within them, for expreſſing the ſyllables *ſon, ſion &c.*

Affection,

Affection:	*Reprobation.*
Affliction:	*Conclusion:*
Instruction:	*Extraction.*
Execution.	*Generations.*
Prosecution:	*Thousand.*
Election:	*Perswasion.*

Lastly, heere follow examples of wordes of sort vsed for other words or syllables of like or neere sound.

Threefold.	*Amsterdam:*
Fourefould.	*Vntowardly,*
Curtall.	*Vntowardnesse,*
Vintage.	*Instrument,*
Advantage.	*December,*
Furnish.	*Desolation,*
Destinie.	*Extemporall,*
Parson or perſõ	*Invention*
Prevention.	*Encumber*
Despight.	*Ordinance*
Venison.	*Ordinarie.*
Satisfaction,	*Ordination*
Apostolicall:	*Description.*
Gentilisme:	*Adamantine.*

Duſſen.	*Among'ſt.*
Malapert.	*Negligence.*
Temporize.	*Negligent.*
Damſon.	

Chapt. 18. Concerning rules for ſpeedie writing.

Scholer.

IN the eighteenth Chapter you giue this rule, that although a great character be the leading letter of a word, yet the affix, as oft as it falles out readieſt for the hand, is firſt to be written. Which is all one, as if you ſhould giue a rule to write the third or the fourth letter before the firſt, which in mine opinion is very prepoſterous: and cannot chooſe but be a great trouble to young beginners.

Mai. You altogether miſtake the intention of that rule. For you muſt vnderſtand, that this rule is not giuen to young beginners of this Art, that neuer wrote ſo much

as

as one line according vnto the preceptes of the booke, but vnto such as hauing alreadie obteyned the full and perfect knowledge of all the rules, are now become practitioners of the Art. As also the title of the chapter importeth; which is inscribed. *Rules for speed in writing.* Now it is to be intended that none is fit to practise rules of speedie writing, which knoweth not alreadie how to write wordes truely, which a young beginner at the first doth not: and must therefore practise to write the leading letter first, and the affix after, till he be able to conceiue the perfect forme and fashion of the whole character of a word. as soone as euer he heareth it named; And then let him fall to the practise of this rule. For assure your selfe, it will be as easie for you when you haue the full proportion and figure of the character of any word

word perfectlie in your minde, to know at what part of the character you muſt beginne the writing of it; as it is now eaſie for you, hauing the faſhion of all the ſecretarie letters in your minde, to know at what part of any letter you muſt begin the writing of it. Seing the bigneſſe of a great character, hauing an affix faſtened vnto it, exceedeth not the bigneſſe of an ordinarie letter. And therefore as in the writing of ordinarie letters, we obſerue this order almoſt perpetuallie, to begin the making of euery letter, at that part thereof, which is toward our left hand, that ſo we may carie our writting the more orderlie before vs; So this rule, (whereat you ſtumble) directeth vs no otherwiſe. For it teacheth vs, that if the affix be towardes the left hand, we muſt write the affiix before the great character: if the great character be toward

our

our left hand, we must write the great character before the affix. As to giue instance in the first example of that rule, when I am to write the word *Sinne* I know alreadie, that it must be written by the character of n affixed to the great character of S in the place of i, is it not then better and sooner done, to begin with the character of *n*, & so without mouing the pen from the paper to make the character of S: then first to write S, and then remouing the pen, to affix thereunto the small character of *n*? The like reason is there of all other wordes of this kind. For as certanly as they that vse disiuncts onely, know the very place wher their disiunct must stand, before they begin to write any word: so certainely doe they that practise this Art know, to what part of the great character, and in what manner, the affix of any word

is

is to be faſtened, as ſoone as euer they heare it mencioned.

Scho. *But yet, vnder your correction, that art of ſhort writing is moſt agreeable to reaſon and order; wherein we write the firſt letter of a word firſt, the ſecond next, the third next it, and ſo the reſt in their order.*

Mai. That is Sir to be argued, for although I confeſſe it to be moſt agreeable to reaſon and order, in writting the Romain, ſecretarie, or any other vſuall hand, at large without abbreuiation, to write the firſt letter of a word firſt, the ſecond next, &c as the common maner is: Yea it doth not follow, that it is therefore beſt in ſhort writing to affix the character of the ſecond letter to the character of the firſt, the third to the ſecond, the fourth to the third, &c. It is beſt, I confeſſe, to affix them in this aner,

in

in wordes of one ſyllable beginning with a vowell, (as in theſe wordes *Arm'ſt. Earn'ſt.*) And therefore I haue giuen a rule in the fourth chapter, that ſuch words are thus to be written. But to keepe this order perpetually, in the writing of all other words muſt needs produce a number of words ſo vnfaſhionably written, that a man muſt be faine to ſpell them, before he can know, what words they be, although he hath written it himſelfe. And much more troubleſome muſt it needes be, to reade that which hath in this maner beene written by another. Therefore in the Art of ſhort writing, that order without queſtion is beſt and fitteſt, and moſt agreeable to reaſon, wherin the needefull letters of euery word are both ſoneſt writtē, & moſt perfectly diſtinguiſhed vpon the firſt ſight, whē it comes to reading.

And

And in both theſe reſpects, the Art of *Stenographie* may with good right, challeng the precedencie, of all other formes of ſhort writing whatſoeuer: and may therefore worthilie be eſteemed, moſt agreable to reaſon of any other.

Scho. *Goe forward now, as you haue done in the former chapter: ſo to giue examples of the rules contayned in this.*

Mai. Examples of words, wherin the Affix is to be made before the great Character, are theſe.

Right.	*Death:*
Reaſon.	*Little:*
Settle.	*Peter:*
Soule.	*Leaue:*
Barre.	*Hamme:*
Streame.	*Secret:*
Padde.	*Petition:*
Madde.	*Reſiſt:*
Paſſe.	*Fill:*
Wiſe.	*Wife:*

Fall:	*Reclaime.*
Firre:	*Relieue:*
Would:	*Winne:*
Leafe:	*Schiſme:*
Mild:	*Fitt:*

Examples wherein the Affix is taken in, at the middle part of the great Character.

Faith:	*Kiſhon:*
Doeth:	*Duſſen.*

Examples of words wherein the Affix of the ſixt place is laſt made.

Shippe.	*Thankes.*
Plight.	*Pray'th.*
Flight.	*Slitt.*
Prayer.	*Prepare.*
Thing.	*Sphinx.*
Primme.	*Draw'th.*

11. Examples of vſuall wordes beginning with a vowell referred as diſiuncts to the word next before going.

Spring vp.	*And are.*
Like vs.	*This act.*

Sharpe

Sharpe ax.	Drawne vp.
The arme.	Fall often.
At Eaſter.	Roote Out.
In it.	Of all.
How oft.	I aske.
So often,	And are al able
He askt.	Lay it vp.
Gods actes.	Beyond all.
Olde age.	It is yll.
Doth amble.	Greene aſh.
Moſt ample.	Helpe vs.

Examples of words of this kind beginning with H.

Vnder hand.	Take him.
And hath.	From hence.
Vnto him.	I hal'd him.
Moſt high.	I held him.
With humble.	Rather haue.
From his.	Giue it him.
I had.	I haue it.
O hell.	Within him.
An heape.	Would haue him.
Thou haſt.	It is harme.
Done him.	It is held.

He had

He had held him.	*Let him aſke it*
Finde him out.	*From all yll.*
Raiſe him vp.	*On high.*
He hath him.	*And hath*
What harm had it.	*them all.*

(3) Examples of words of this kinde beginning with y.

Pray you.	*Looke yee.*
Tould you.	*Haue yee.*
For you.	*Goe yee.*
Charge you.	*For your.*
Will you.	*That your.*
Haue you.	*Put your.*
Can you.	*Are your.*
Yf you.	*Hould your.*
Feare you.	*O all yee.*
Can yee.	*Seauen yeares elder*
Yf yee.	*What help's it you,*
And yee.	*For once you held.*

So alſo wordes of one ſyllable ending in a vowell beginning with the ſame conſonāt, wherin the word

next

next before going did end, may ſometime be expreſſed by a tittle. as:

From my.	*Should die.*
With thee.	*Should doe.*

Scho. *What relation haue the 6 laſt phraſes, which are made examples of the third rule, to the characters, whereby they are expreſſed?*

Mai. The two firſt [*as if it were*, and *As if he ſhould ſay*] are expreſſed by the letter q diuerſelie made: which becauſe it is the firſt letter of theſe latine wordes of the ſame ſignification, (*quaſi*, and *quaſi diceret*) & is ſometimes alſo vſed for them, in diuerſe printed bookes; I therefore vſe them ſo heere. So likewiſe the third character is commonlie vſed in latine authors for *Id eſt*, ſignifying *That is to ſay*; and is therefore here vſed alſo for the ſame phraſe in Engliſh. The fourth ſignifying *As long as* conſiſteth of two

lines,

lines, whereof the one is *As long as* the other : and is by this conceipt perfectly remembred. The fift character ſignifying *As much as* is the great character of the letter z : which being before appropriated to no ſignifycation, may be vſed for this without error. As likewiſe the ſmall character of z may be vſed for the phraſe, *As well as*. And both of them remembred hereby ; that the ſound of the letter z is twice perfectly rendred in the phraſes which they ſignifie. The laſt phraſe *And ſo forth*, becauſe it is expreſſed vſuallie by &c. Therefore I abbridg it heere by expreſſing & and omitting c. I ſhall not neede to giue you more examples of the ſeueral kinds of abbreuiations, contayned vnder the third rule, then thoſe which are alreadie propounded in the booke of Stenographie. For they giue plaine and ſufficient direction, how

we

we muſt abbridge any other vſuall phraſes, clauſes, or ſentences. And therfore I will now conclude with propounding vnto you theſe few examples following to be charactered, that I may ſee how you will difference, thoſe wordes, which are raunged together in the ſame line, in the writing of them.

Seſſion,	*Seaſon,*
Paſon,	*Paſſion.*
Oath,	*Six,*
Sims,	*Singes.*
Sinnes,	*Since,*
Nath,	*Did,*
Muſt,	*Manifeſt,*
Behould,	*Beheld,*
Ice,	*Eyes,*
Baptiſme,	*Becauſe,*
Prayer,	*Rope,*
Damſon,	*Damnation,*
Conuerſion,	*Conuerſation.*
Ioice,	*Ioyes,*
Plaice,	*Playes,*
Reuerence,	*Sound,*

Potion. *Poyſon,*
Prior. *As much as.*

Chap.19.&20. *The concluſion.*

Scholer.

IN the two laſt chapters I finde no doubt. Yet before I leaue you, vouch ſalfe me the libertie of propounding one or two obiectiõs againſt your art.

Maiſt. Obiect Sir what you pleaſe, and I ſhall anſwer it.

Scho. *Before I came vnto you, I ſaw diverſe other formes of ſhort writting: wherein I call to minde, that many words were written ſhorter then you write them.*

Mai. Not vnlike. For this aſſure your ſelfe, that if there were a thouſand ſeverall formes of ſhort writing, by ſpelling Characterie (as there may be more) yet the very worſt of them all would haue ſome wordes ſhorter written then the beſt. And therefore it is not meete to cenſure of the goodneſſe

or badneſſe of any forme of ſhort writing, by the writing of certaine wordes pict heere and there of purpoſe.

Scho. *But if a man can write a whole word without ſtirring of the pen from the paper, whereas you in the writing of the ſame word, remoue your pen happilie twice or thrice, will you not yeild, that he writeth that word at leaſt, ſooner then you doe yours.*

Mai. No, except there be ſome thing elſe, which maketh the word ſhorter. For in writing the ſecretarie ſmall letters of c, d, e, f, i, ſ, t, the penne is remoued from the paper: and yet thoſe letters are ſooner written then theſe; being proportionably made, (as fitteth in a ſet hand) b, h, m, p, q, r, 2, v, w, x, z, or a minum, in writing of which letters the pen is neuer moued from the paper. And therefore in mine vnderſtanding, it is not meete to

iudge

iudge that word allwayes to be the the ſhorteſt and ſooneſt written, which is done with feweſt ſtirring of the pen from the paper.

Scho. *How then ſhall we know which forme of ſhort writing is beſt.*

Mai. You making ſuch triall, as to reaſon is moſt agreeable. Now reaſon it ſelfe teacheth vs that form of ſhort writing to be ſimplie the beſt aboue all other, (1) which is performed with moſt ſpeed and readineſſe; (2) whoſe characters are moſt faire; (3) whoſe letters are moſt eaſilie diſtinguiſhed vpon the firſt ſight; (4) whoſe written lines are moſt ſtrictlie bounded by their proper parallels, that fit ſpace be left for interlineations; (5) which is moſt certainely red for euer after, (6) and to conclude the full knowledge and practiſe whereof is in ſhorteſt tyme, and with moſt facilitie to be obtayned. And ſuch is this

Art of Stenographie.

Scho. *Indeed I thinke, that forme of ſhort writing ſhould in all reaſon be held the beſt, which excelleth the reſt, in all theſe reſpects you ſpeake of. But there are now ſo many formes of ſhort writing, (ſome vſing affixes onely, ſome diſiunctes, ſome obſerving places of vowells, ſome obſerving none) that a man can not tell which to follow of them. For euerie man will ſay that his owne is the beſt, as you ſay yours is. Who therefore ſhall be iudge in this caſe.*

Mai. Neither they nor I (for we are parties, and it befitteth not a partie to be a iudge) nor any vnlearned men; (for they want iudgment) Neither yet any learned men though otherwiſe neuer ſo abſolute ſchollers, in the profound knowledge of all Arts and languages, may be thought competen iudges to arbitrate this difference; except

except they be alſo equallie acquainted with all the formes of ſhort writing that are vſed, And were there any ſuch I ſhould moſt wiſhedly ſubmit my ſelfe to their cenſure. But becauſe I thinke there is none ſuch, or rather am ſure of it, I for my part referre my ſelfe vnto the trier of all thinges *Time*; nothing doubting but that as *Truth* is the daughter of *Time*: ſo *Time* ſhall bring the *Truth* to light, touching theſe particulars now queſtioned on all ſides. Let euery profeſſor therfore of ſhort writing heighten his owne Inuention to the full, and giue it all the luſter he can deuiſe, either by his owne pen or by the helpe of others: and euery one that deſireth to learne the Art of ſhort writing follow what forme of ſhort writing he will: till *Time* hath made it manifeſt, which is the beſt, and then

the reſt will grow out of vſe.

Schol. *You ſeeme very confident that your maner of ſhort writing is ſimply the beſt: if it be ſo, I marueil how then it comes to paſſe, that ſome men ſtill followother formes of ſhort writing, neuer ſeeking the knowledge of this.*

Maiſt. This is not at all to be mervailed at. For according to that ſaying of *Auguſtine* (ep. 118. cap. 5. *Ipſa mutatio conſuetudinis, etiam quæ adiuvat vtilitate, perturbat novitate.*) *The very change of an old cuſtome, though it be profitable, in reſpect of the benefite therby to be receiued, is yet troubleſome at the firſt, in regard of the newneſſe thereof.* So they that haue ben accuſtomed to an other forme of ſhort writing though worſe. No mervaile, if they finde it troubleſome at the firſt, to fall to the practiſe of this. Although the chang be profitable, as

many

many can testifie, which haue left other formes of short writing, to fall to the practise of this. But indeede the chiefest reason which hath kept any from medling with this Art, is the preiudicate conceit which they had of the hardnesse and difficultie thereof. Yet as a straight staffe, though it seeme crooked, when the one end of it is put into the water, by reason of the diuersity of the *medium* through which it is seene, is neuertheless straight still, and will so appeare when it is wholy out of the water: So although vnto many viewing this Art of mine through preiudice, as it were through another *medium*, it seemeth that some thing stands awrie, yet is it neuertheless straight still, and will so appeare, when their preiudice is once remoued. And my hope is, that this Art of *Stenographie* is now made

ſo plaine and eaſie, that any man, though but of meane capacitie, may learne the Art of himſelfe without a Teacher. And that when hee findeth the practiſe thereof both eaſie and pleaſant, his preiudice conceiued againſt it for the difficultie will ceaſe.

Schol. *I thinke no leſſe. For theſe directions which you haue giuen me for the practiſe of this Art, do abundantly ſatisfie me, I confeſſe, farre beyond mine expectation. And now Sir, with thankes for your paines, I will take my leaue; intending (God willing) in my practiſe of ſhort writing, to purſue all theſe directions which I haue receiued from you.*

Ma. Do ſo; and the Lord bleſſe your endeuours therein.

FINIS.

BIBL. CANT. ACAD.

These bookes are to be sold readie charactered or vncharactered by *Robert Willis*: who lodgeth at the house of Ms. *Stubbes*, dwelling in the alley, adioyning to Ludgate on the out side of the gate. And there also are to be sold Books of the Art of Stenographie, and of the Art of Memorie both in Latine and English.

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